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THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

No. 7796.—VOL. L. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1890. Price One Penny.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)

EACH EVENING, at 7.15, and TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Macgeaves Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Della Nethersole, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 6s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday) and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BARNABY HUNT TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUDOVIC BEAUSIRE. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Macgeaves Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Della Nethersole, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 6s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday) and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (142nd time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Rigdon; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. A. Hervé) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. (Last four nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, Mr. H. Saker; Mesdames Olga Brandon, G. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Charny; Mesdames E. Terry, F. Mordaunt, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—LAST MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Florence Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Connie Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minchillini, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Management, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestock, and E. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Hendon, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing: Oscar Adye and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BARKWELL.

COLE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 176th Performance. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISOLDA. Doors open 7.30. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Messrs. Compton Coutts, Barnett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Hingston, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 157th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Mirriss, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Bailiss, M. Bode, H. Russell, Jones, East, W. Northcote, J. Nicholetts, C. Montague Combs, Barnett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Hingston, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2. MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. R. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Byre, F. Wenyon, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, HAMLET. Messrs. Cartwright, Benson, Black, Ross, Smart, Greenlle, Howard, Gurney, Hallard, Rossman, Shew, Weir, Forde, Gwynne, Maher, Meadows, Boswell, Phillips; Mesdames Ferrar, Newton, Wilson, K.R.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted) and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY ARTHUR JONES and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Helen Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Gurney, Beauclerc, Nugent, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cummings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Ainsliffe, Gwynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11. No fees.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HARRY NICHOLLS.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Amalfi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 5,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron; Mrs. Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. St. Percy; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. MATINEE SATURDAY, March 22, at 2 p.m. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8.0, THE MIDDLEMEN.
LAST NIGHTS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Markinfield, T. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Iran Watson, Cecil Sorlon, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill and Miss Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maude Tempest, Elsie Irving, Maud Holland, Mrs. Sidney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 p.m., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Henry Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouckault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,726.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 218th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. J. F. Young, Mr. Purcell; Miss E. Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Pledger.

Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robina, Cardella Lederer, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTANSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR NAVY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Esmino; Mollie, Soracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Verge, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BERTE and RIVERE, the Sisters Gould, Mlle. Mon, Mlle. Marvelle, Bourbonnais and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, Georges English, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, in 3 tableaux. Music by M. Meyer Lutz. Messrs. Millier, Palladino and Rettino de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. NAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holloway.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; the Manzonis, in a novel musical absurdity; Yo-Hiuro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Oldaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Prosch, the marvellous mimic; Sam Torr; Dennis Bland, operatic vocalist; Prof. Wingfield; Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Neil, Huguenin, Gardiner, Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Lupis sisters; James Fawn, comic; the Bellonis Troupe; Sadie Cavanaugh; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna; F. McNish, Comedian; Marino Graham.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEE, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to 22s.6d.

READY!—ON PAPER.

THE defeat of the Government on Sir EDWARD HAMLEY'S motion last night was a casual contretemps, and it was nothing more. It is good enough to raise a passing laugh at the expense of Ministers, but to speak of it as "a disaster for the Administration" and as portending their speedy downfall is absurd. The truth is that the incident is deprived of all significance by the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE a few years ago suffered a precisely similar reverse. As for the merits of the question, Sir EDWARD HAMLEY is clearly in the right. Let us by all means accept all the private "benevolences" in aid of the Volunteers that we can get. But to leave the due equipment of the Volunteers to the chance efforts of Lord Mayors is ludicrous. The result of such a policy would be, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said, that "with the exception of a few Volunteer corps, such as those of the metropolis and of the city which he represented (Birmingham), which would be provided for by the liberality of their citizens, there would be throughout the country a number of corps left in a condition unfit to take the field." More than ever would such a state of things be criminally absurd when the Volunteers are more and more being counted—on paper—as solid with the regulars. Mr. STANHOPE so counted them later on in last night's debate; and the Adjutant-General, speaking to the Civil Engineers, declared that "he regarded the Volunteers as being quite as much soldiers as himself." That is all very well; but soft words will furnish no equipments, and what is the use of soldiers who, in the event of war, might—owing to parsimony of the War Office—be found disqualified from fighting?

With the exception of some unnecessary, but not unnatural, petulance in referring to his defeat on this question, Mr. STANHOPE'S statement on the Army Estimates was very good. The manner of it was clear; the matter of it was satisfactory, so far as it went and the circumstances of the case allow. Some attempt, it seems, has at last been made to consider the question of Imperial Defence in a broad manner, and to prepare for emergencies. The main objects for which such forethought has to provide are, of course, two—(1) the land defences of all our ports and coaling stations, and (2) the organization of a field army—with a reserve of Volunteers as a second line of defence—to protect our own shores. Under each of these heads, Mr. STANHOPE reported that substantial progress had been made. With regard to the former, it will probably surprise people who have not made a study of the question to learn that our foreign garrisons require no fewer than 125,000 men, in addition to the native levies which are being raised at some stations. That is the number of men "required;" the number of men stationed there we are not told, and the omission is one of the worst gaps in Mr. STANHOPE'S speech. "Arrangements are in progress," he says, "for the instant despatch at any moment of the necessary reinforcements." We are sceptical about this "progress." Where are the men to come from? And how many of our ships are to be drawn off on transport duty at the beginning of a war? The "progress" here will be about as leisurely, we expect, as it has been in the yet more urgent matter of arming the coaling-stations. Here is Mr. STANHOPE'S report on that head:—

> The long-delayed guns for Singapore have all been despatched to their destination. Those for Hong Kong are now beginning to go out. The guns still required for Table Bay and Aden (at which places a portion of the armament is already mounted) should soon follow. The issue to Colombo, which begins almost immediately, will be completed during the year, and so with the remaining coaling-stations.

What a scandalous tale of neglect is told in these tardy promises! And even now we do not like Mr. STANHOPE'S "shoulds." The guns "should" have gone out years and years ago; but they didn't. Mr. STANHOPE does not dare, it seems, even now—to say "shall." With regard to the mobilization of a field army for offensive-defence at home, Mr. STANHOPE'S promises were more whole-hearted. An army of 110,000 men, divided into three army corps, would, he says, be able to take the field at a moment's notice. Indeed, if we take Mr. STANHOPE at his word, everything is ready even to the proverbial gaiter-button. This is all very well on paper; but how will it be in practice? A scheme of organization is worth little more than the paper on which it is written until it has been tested. To test Mr. STANHOPE'S scheme by actual mobilization on a large scale would be possible in France or Germany, but is impossible in England. What then is to be done?

The thing to be done is exactly what has been left undone. The test of actual experiment being out of the question, there is in England additional and exceptional necessity for expert control of our arrangements for defence. Yet England is the one great country in which no such control exists. Parliamentary control is out of the question; parliamentary criticism even of the Estimates is becoming more of a farce every year. What is wanted, as every one who has considered the question has urged is to provide our defensive forces with an organized "brain," such as is the General Staff in Germany. It is hoped that the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on the Army and Navy will contain some suggestions in this direction. What is certain is that neither public confidence nor national security are possible until the Army is overhauled, and the full duty and responsibility of organization for defence are cast upon some body like the German General Staff.

IS THE DISCOUNT SYSTEM DOOMED?

THE BITTER CRY OF THE COUNTRY BOOKSELLER.

THE question which stands at the head of this article is likely to receive but one answer. Even those who most object to the discount system are very doubtful as to the practicability of the scheme propounded by Mr. Macmillan and recently described in these columns. The regular London discount bookseller is for obvious reasons in favour of the retention of the present system; while men like Mr. Sotheran, Mr. Bumpus, and Mr. Quaritch are against it. But it is the country bookseller who feels most strongly on the point. Not only is he bound to give the same discount as his London rival, but he has to pay carriage and buy at much less favourable rates. His unhappy position is set out in the following chat with Messrs. Marshall Brothers, of Amen-corner:—

Messrs. Marshall Brothers (writes our representative) have a large country business, which they have done their best to extend. They collect books from the London publishing houses daily, and forward them in parcels to their country customers in the trade. I found them both in sympathy with Mr. Macmillan's move, though they very much doubted whether it would prove successful.

"The position of the country bookseller is bad—very bad," said Mr. Marshall. "It is simply impossible for a man in the provinces to make a living by bookselling alone. The profit he makes is made upon stationery, Christmas cards, and fancy goods. Suppose a customer calls upon him and orders a six-shilling book. He makes a note of the fact, and in the evening sends an order to his London agents. He gets the book for, say, 4*s.* 2*d.*, and sells it at 4*s.* 6*d.*; and out of the fourpence profit thus made he has to pay the postage on his letter and the carriage of the book. Why, we recently had a customer write to say that upon a parcel of the books we had sent him he was threepence out of pocket."

"It is said that Mr. Macmillan's proposal will raise the country book-sellers' profit from 10 to 16 per cent.: is that the case?"—"Yes, I should think the figures would work out to something like that. But the cost of carriage and unfavourable terms are not the only things which the provincial bookseller has to contend against. For a long time he was charged 5 per cent. commission for what is technically known as 'collecting.' We have resolutely set our faces against this imposition, and our example is now being followed all round. Then, again, much of the business which ought to be his comes direct to London. Several large publishing firms make a point of supplying free libraries, book clubs, and similar institutions direct, and give them a large discount. Others supply the linendrapers of the neighbourhood with a 'cheap line,' which the draper displays by way of advertisement. So that, in point of fact, all that the country bookseller gets are the 'leavings' of the London and irregular trade."

"And the same," continued Mr. Marshall. "I don't think Mr. Macmillan's suggestion will have any practical outcome. Suppose it is adopted and put into practice. It may work for a few years, but then some new man will come into the business who will give a halfpenny or a penny in the shilling. A very good thing he would make out of it too; so very good indeed that his competitors in the trade would have to follow his example, and the system would at once break down. You can't boycott the 'blackleg;' for as you pointed out in your paper the other day, a publisher is bound to supply a *bonâ fide* purchaser with such books as he may demand."

"WHAT DO YOU GIVE FOR AN OPINION?"

Leaving this courteous City firm our representative proceeded to the office of Messrs. Marshall and Sons, in Fleet-street. Here he met the manager, one Mr. Morgan, and asked his opinion of Mr. Macmillan's letter. "What do you give for an opinion?" asked Mr. Morgan. Our representative pointed out that the matter was one of considerable public interest, and that

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE EVILS OF CUP TIES.

Of cup competitions it cannot be denied that each succeeding season brings fresh proof that they do more harm than good to the game. There is much more brute force than science about the ordinary cup-tie play, which, in Yorkshire indeed, has become proverbial for its violence. Too often a fast three-quarter-back or half-back becomes the mark of the opposing forwards, who, even if they do not deliberately try to place him *hors de combat* frequently succeed in doing so by culpably reckless tackling. From a purely technical point of view cup matches are frequently spoilt by the efforts made to gain "minor points," which lead to a lot of loose kicking in place of clever running and passing. The evils of these contests extend to the spectators, whose partisanship occasionally leads them to ugly manifestations of spite. On Saturday last at Leamington the referee in a Midland Counties cup tie was mobbed because he had awarded a point against the home players for unfair play.

THE CHAMPION HOSPITAL.

The Inter-Hospital Cup was won on Thursday for the fourth time in succession by the St. Thomas's team, which defeated St. Bartholomew's by three ties to two minor points. The play of the winners suffered to some extent from the excitement due to the importance of the occasion and the presence of some 2,000 vociferous spectators, mostly medical students. On paper St. Thomas's is by far the strongest hospital team, and should have won easily, but for the first half of the game they could barely hold their own against the straightforward shoving of the Bart's forwards.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT BLACKHEATH.

Given fine weather, a good game and a large attendance may be expected to-morrow at the Rectory Field, Blackheath. The English fifteen will take the field as selected after the match with Scotland, with the exception of one of the half-backs, F. H. Fox, who is unable to play, and will be replaced by Spence, a Cheshire player, new to international matches. The Irishmen are said to be very strong forward, but they will probably find their match even in this part of the game, and the superiority of the English backs will probably turn the scale in England's favour. I believe that no international Irish fifteen has been seen in London since 1879.

THE CORINTHIANS AND PRESTON NORTH END.

Matches between the amateur and professional champion clubs are always keenly watched by the devotees of the dribbling game, and the rubber game of the season, which was played at Richmond on Saturday, proved no exception to the rule. The Corinthians were unfortunate in losing the services of many of their best men, and thus handicapped they were beaten by a goal to nil. The Preston players had no more of the play than the amateurs, but they scored a lucky goal, which gained them the victory. The professionals have, therefore, won two of the three matches, but the amateurs have the majority in goals, having scored six and lost only three.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

The semi-final ties caused immense excitement in the Midlands on Saturday. At Derby an enormous crowd assembled to see the match between the Blackburn Rovers and Wolverhampton Wanderers, and it is estimated that not less than 17,000 spectators were present. Last year these clubs met in the Cup competition, the Wolverhampton men proving victorious, but this time the tables were turned, for the Rovers won—but only by a goal. The play was stopped shortly after half-time by a very heavy fall of hail, and both teams left the field—a very unusual occurrence. The Blackburn team undoubtedly had the best of the match and were clearly entitled to the victory. At Birmingham about 8,000 enthusiastic spectators braved the elements, which were not propitious, to witness the tie between the Sheffield Wednesday and Bolton Wanderers. This was also a close match, the Sheffield team winning by three goals to two. To the general surprise there was no protest in this round.

THE LONDON CUP FINAL.

The almost unbroken series of victories achieved by the Royal Arsenal eleven this season made them great favourites for the London Cup in the final tie for which they met the Old Westminsters at Kennington Oval on Saturday. No trouble had been spared to get the Woolwich men into condition, and they looked remarkably fit when they took the field. The Westminster boys are old hands at cup ties, and they strolled on to the ground as coolly as they would have done for an ordinary fixture. It was this difference in the temperament of the players which decided the match, for although the Old Westminsters did not play well, they were never flurried or excited, as their opponents were. Only one goal was scored, and by that the Westminsters won. One of the Arsenal players had to retire at half-time owing to an injury.

THE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALS.

To-morrow England fulfils two of its three international engagements, playing Wales at Wrexham and Ireland at Belfast. These matches are not looked upon as of great importance, as the English players are supposed to be vastly superior to those of the other countries mentioned, but as trials for the more important event, to be played next month in Glasgow, they are eminently useful. There are a few changes in both the English elevens, but they will not materially weaken them, and I shall expect both to be victorious. M.P

consequently Messrs. Marshall and Son ought to consider it worth while to offer an opinion *pro bono publico*. Mr. Morgan did not think so. "If our opinion's worth having it's worth paying for, ain't it?" he asked. Our representative did not pay Mr. Morgan for his opinion, and the inference is obvious.

MESSRS. GODFREY AND SLATTER.

The contention of Messrs. Marshall Bros. that Mr. Macmillan's scheme would improve the country trade received unexpected confirmation at the hands of Mr. Slatter, of Booksellers'-row.

"I don't think anything will come of the agitation," said he; "but if some such system were adopted it would undoubtedly have the effect of distributing the trade. Trade would remain in the country which, under the present circumstances, comes to London."

MR. HENRY VICKERS.

Mr. Henry Vickers, of the Hansard Publishing Union, hopes little from any combination among booksellers which may now be entered into. "They have made a rod for their own backs," said he. "They have created a system which has taken root, and now it is too late to attempt to upset it." From what Mr. Vickers says, it would seem that the booksellers themselves are responsible for the Frankenstein, of which so many of them are now afraid.

The initial difficulty, according to Mr. Vickers, lies in the fact that there was and is no union in the trade. Bookseller is ready to undersell bookseller, and the linendraper undersells them both. For example, it has come to Mr. Vickers's knowledge that the Christmas number of the *Graphic*—for which the wholesale trader pays a guinea per quire, and which he sells to the trade at tenpence a copy—was last year offered by more than one linendraper for 9¼*d.*

MR. HENRY GLASHIER.

In fact this linendraper who dabbles a little in bookselling is an exceedingly sore subject with the legitimate trade, especially in the country, where he plays sad havoc with the vanishing profits of the local bookseller. In London he hurts nobody, as the following chat with Mr. Henry Glashier of the Strand will incidentally show:—

"Mr. Macmillan's proposal," said Mr. Glashier, "is an absurd one. You cannot alter the existing state of things, and what we must strive to do is, to keep the discount where it is. It is possible that technical books—books which people won't buy unless they are really bound to do so—may be successfully sold at the published price. But it will never do with the cheap series and the novels, which we display upon the shelves of our shops. People see these books and buy them, not because they want them, but because the title or the cover strikes their fancy. And they are keen after their discount, I can tell you. But for the discount they would not in many cases purchase the book at all."

"Does the linendraper trouble you much?"—"Very little. I have had people come into my shop and pick up a sixpenny book, and refuse to pay the 4½*d.* asked. 'Oh, we've seen this book offered at Shoolbred's for 3½*d.*' Very well,' I reply, 'go to Shoolbred's,' and there the matter rests. But in the country it is very different. There is, for example, a shopkeeper in Lewisham who displays the cheap edition of Kingsley's novels at 3½*d.* Now we know as a matter of fact that each book costs him 3¾*d.*; he cannot get it for less. But it is an advertisement: it brings him custom of another kind, even if it doesn't pay, and it utterly destroys the trade of the bookseller near at hand."

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

NOTHING could be more delightful to the lover of etching than a visit to the exhibition of the Painter-Etchers at their home in the gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The honest endeavour of the work, the striking success of many of the members in their use of the needle or the graver as an instrument of original artistic expression, and the courage of the council in contrasting, on the opposite wall, the masterpieces of the supreme master in the art—all this imparts an atmosphere of seriousness and vitality to the exhibition which the public has not been slow to appreciate. In point of fact, the display of more than a hundred works from Rembrandt's needle—choicest examples of his choicest works—is a piece of Draconian policy on the part of the president, besides acting as a draw to the public. This system of confronting modern executants with the finest examples of their art must act upon them as an object lesson of enormous value as a tonic and an astringent. Mr. Seymour Haden has opened his cabinets to some purpose, for he has brought forth magnificent examples of Rembrandt's etched work—about one-third of the total—in several "states" and in superb condition, selected not for rarity but for inherent merits. It is useless to enumerate: such an exhibition is not to be passed over. Every one should see it, for in the presence of such work the Philistine ceases to exist.

Passing to the work of the modern men, we find that the burden of the exhibition is borne by Mr. William Strang and Mr. Frank Short, and in a lesser degree by Mr. Slocombe, Mr. W. H. May, Mr. Mortimer Menpes, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Cameron. Frankly, Mr. Strang, as he displays his talent on the walls, is a puzzle. A man of great individuality and unmistakable force, he is seldom content to be himself, or when he is he is usually affected. Always the pupil of M. Legros, and the disciple of the mediæval masters of modern Europe, his delight seems to be to engraft himself upon somebody else. Thus "The Rabbit" (90), a pleasing work in a "mixed method," is Strang + Edouard Frère; "Woman Burning Weeds" (113) is Strang + Millet; his admirable "Descent from the Cross" (268) introduces the manner and the dress of Rembrandt's time, and so on. In portions of his plates he constantly affects bad draughtsmanship or frank ugliness, as in "Taking the Oath" (34) and "A Sale of Prints" (279). Mr. Frank Short is another artist of marked ability upon copper, whether with etching-needle or with aquatint, "The Curfew" (21), "Hayle" (78), "Low Tide," and many another little plate testifying to his delicacy and artistic taste and selection. Mr. May is excellent, too, particularly in his tree-studies; Mr. Menpes contributes some of his dainty plates that figure in his "Grey River;" Mr. Alfred East a couple of drypoints of scenes in Japan—scenes that he is exhibiting in water-colour or oil at his own little show in Bond-street. Were Mr. Cameron a little less hard and "loud" he would create a better effect; but the colour of his paper, to say nothing else, is against any feeling of elegance. Mr. David Law's "Richmond Castle" is an elaborate plate executed in the style of etching that most nearly approaches to line-engraving; while Mr. L. B. Phillips's "Tower of London" has the merit of showing the grand old fabric from an extremely novel point of view. Among the other good work must be mentioned that of Mr. Huson, the exquisite book-plates of Mr. Sherborn, and the scenes of Mr. Herbert Marshall. Looking down the catalogue it is curious to note that the large majority of the best work, artistically considered, is already published, or is shortly to be, by Mr. Dunthorne.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE TO THE G.O.M.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you a gratulation to the G.O.M. which came jumping out of my head last night as I was walking about in my drawing-room. If you think it worth anything you may print it in your many-coloured Mercury; if not, burn it.—Yours sincerely,

9, *Douglas-crescent, Edinburgh, March* 10. J. S. BLACKIE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. E. GLADSTONE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF HIS EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR.

All hail, old man! thy age doth maxe thee grand,
Like an old yew tree in stout, leafy pride,
While like a guardian angel at thy side
With constant grace thy faithful spouse doth stand.
Let young men strain with hot high blown ambition
To ride the welkin and to clutch the stars,
But thy brows wear from growth of bloodless wars
Time-honoured bays, in fresh and fair fruition.
There are who shrink from fields of fretful fight
And to dull length of deedless days retire,
But thou dost stand with forward front upright
And eye that flashes with no fainting fire;
Thou hast thy faults, which evil eyes may scan,
But England still will praise her Grand Old Man.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The forecast of "the progress of public business" which Mr. Smith gave to the House last night was absurdly favourable. We are now at March 14. Good Friday falls on April 4. Between these two dates, the House will have fourteen working days, including six "Government nights." Two of these are already appropriated to supply; yet in the remainder of the time at his disposal, Mr. Smith hoped that the Government would see the Irish Land Purchase Bill, the Tithes Bill, and the Allotments Bill, all read a second time. Clearly the Sanguine Old Man has not grown any sadder or wiser since last session.

The order in which the Government proposes to take these bills is not calculated, if we judge from the remarks of its candid friends, to facilitate matters. Where the Allotments Bill is to come in did not appear from Mr. Smith's statement last night. But the important thing is that the Irish Land Purchase Bill is to be given precedence of the Tithes Bill. Whereon the *Daily Chronicle* remarks as follows:—

If the English landed interest deem that it is their duty to help the Irish landlords and tenants out of their difficulties at the expense of the English taxpayer, they will push the bill on. But it would be idle to ignore the fact that they have at present a powerful motive for obstructing the Irish Land Purchase Bill, if it is always to be kept in front of the Tithes Bill. The latter measure, as is indicated by the grave and serious, we might almost say menacing speech of Lord Brabourne, is by no means loved by the English landed gentry. It is not loved by the English farmers; it is not popular with the people; it is valued by nobody but the parsons and tithe-owners. . . Unless the English landlords like this arrangement we cannot expect that the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which stands in front of the Tithes Bill, will make rapid progress.

There is much force in this warning. But then, as the Bill for the Relief of Irish Landlords is at best only one degree less unpopular than the Bill for the Relief of English Tithe-owners, what is a poor Government to do?

To the list of British plenipotentiaries to the Berlin Conference there has now been added the name of Mr. Scott, Minister at Berne. This appointment is intended, we take it, as a kind of *douceur* to the abandoned Swiss Conference, and is an ingenious move on Lord Salisbury's part. The appointments of delegates—Messrs. Burt, Birtwistle, Whymper, and Burnett—to assist the plenipotentiaries are also unexceptionable. But the selection of Sir John Gorst remains as mysterious as ever. Even Lord Salisbury's organ—the *Standard*—attempts, we see, no explanation. In an apparently semi-official *communiqué*, the reasons for the selection of Sir W. Houldsworth and Mr. D. Dale are stated. That of Sir John Gorst is left alone on its own—de merits.

What we ought to do at Stoke-upon-Trent to-day can be gathered from the following figures:—

	1885		1886
Liberal vote	4,760	.....	5,255
Tory vote	2,800	.....	2,093
Liberal majority	1,990	.....	1,162

Our majority to-day, to be at all satisfactory, ought to be somewhere between 1,250 and 2,000. If we do at Stoke as well as at St. Pancras, the majority will be nearer the lower of those two figures; if as well as in Stamford, nearer the higher figure. We trust this latter result will be obtained. What we look to the by-elections to show is evidence of a Liberal rally. As there was a falling-off of over 1,500 in the Liberal poll between 1885 and 1886, there is plenty of room for a rally at Stoke.

The question of establishing day industrial schools, discussed yesterday by the London School Board, is an attempt at the solution of one of the most difficult matters with which our educational authorities have to deal. For in spite of the most stringent possible application of the law, the fact remains that only four out of five children on the rolls of our board schools put in an appearance, the absentees being mostly of the shiftless semi-criminal class. The main weakness of the work is therefore at the very point where the need is greatest.

But the proposal to reach these poor little ones by means of day industrial schools is by no means free from difficulty. Such a system would be enormously hampered by the conditions under which this class lives in London, by the utter want of coherence in the population, and the constant shifting and uncertainty of keeping touch with the parents. Then there is the criminal taint that hangs about industrial schools, and the invidious distinction between ordinary primary school children and day industrial scholars would not tend towards any good. On the whole, the better suggestion seems to be the introduction of the industrial element into the regular primary schools themselves, though even with that it will be difficult to keep proper touch with children who are under surveillance all day and are sent home to sleep at night. It is a sad thing that hindrances should meet the educationalist at every turn in this matter, and there seems to be no other conclusion but that economic legislation of a social kind, mainly in the direction of the better housing of the poor, must precede any effectual educational effort.

Mr. Staveley Hill, who had the courage to vote with Lord Randolph the other day, has the further courage to write his reasons to the *Standard* this morning. "All agree," says he, "that a monstrous wrong has been done to Mr. Parnell, and all profess to rejoice that an acquittal of our fellow member has been pronounced by the judges in strong terms. . . . It seems to me, therefore, that it was incumbent on the House, as it would be on every assembly of men who respect justice, to register our regret." That is the defence of the English gentleman. It concludes with the defiance of the Texan rancher, a character which Mr. Staveley Hill doubles with that of Conservative M.P., and which has breathed into his politics a breezy air of independence. It is a vote, quoth he, "which I shall never regret!" We suppose the *Standard* will now go a-scalping after Mr. Staveley Hill also as a "deadly traitor" to the cause of constitutional—well, constitutional inability to be just to an opponent.

The Serjeant-at-Arms, it seems, has declined to admit a lady reporter, to represent the *Women's Penny Paper*, into the gallery of the House of Commons. There is a sufficient reason in the fact that all the space (and more) has been allotted already, and that there is a long string of newspapers already competing for a vacancy. But, if that were all, there would be much to be said for straining a point, in the more or less arbitrary selection among applicants, which the limited space compels, in favour of a journal which would repair the neglect from which subjects that are distinctively women's subjects" at present suffer in the gallery, as on the floor, of the House. However, Mr. Erskine has been pressed for deeper reasons, and has candidly admitted that the real objection is the sex of the applicant. This is absurd. We know that the impossibility of introducing women without scandal into the lobbies of St. Stephen's is often alleged as a *reductio ad absurdum* of all pleas for an extension of their sphere. But we believe that the idea implied is a libel both on M.P.'s and on their chroniclers. The members are the most oddly-assorted club in London, and the pressmen in the gallery are one of the most exclusive little cliques on earth, but probably neither class is less chivalrous than their fellow-men.

CHATS ON COMING BOOKS.

VIII.—CHEAP EDITIONS OF RUSKIN (MR. GEORGE ALLEN).

AT last Mr. Ruskin is going to meet the "pirates" on their own terms and rout them by their own weapon. "The people," say the American publishers "want Ruskin; he will not give cheap editions for the people; therefore we must do it by stealing." This defence, however—such as it is—will have no force any longer; for arrangements have now been made for the publication in England even of Ruskin's illustrated books at very low prices. For some few years there have been cheap editions of the unillustrated books, and the large sales of these show that they met "a felt want." (For the 5*s.* "Sesame and Lilies" Mr. Allen has a regular sale of 3,000 copies a year.) The success of these cheap editions has led Mr. Ruskin and his publisher to prepare uniform editions of some of the illustrated books; and having seen these latter announced, one of our representatives called on Mr. Allen to learn some further particulars.

I found striking evidence (he writes) of the growth of the trade in "Ruskin's" in the capacious and convenient premises which Mr. Allen has recently opened in Bell-yard, Temple Bar, as an auxiliary to the establishment "in the wilds of Kent" which I described for you a few years ago. The contrast between the quiet Kentish villa and the well-appointed warehouse within "London's central roar" was striking enough; but the spirit of the business was the same. In London, as at Orpington, everything is done decently and in order; and it is still a family concern, for the London branch of the business is conducted by Mr. Allen's sons. In an upper room I found Mr. Ruskin's engraver-publisher surrounded by proofs of the plates for the new editions, and we plunged at once *in medias res*.

The most important of the new cheap editions, he told me, was that of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture." Of all Mr. Ruskin's principal works, this is the most popular. Mr. Allen has issued several editions of it in its original form—first at £2 2*s.*, then at £1 1*s.*, and 500 copies of it have been sold a year. It is now to be issued at 7*s.* 6*d.*, in small 8vo size, uniform with the 5*s.* edition of "Sesame." The plates have had to be reduced by about a third, but with this exception they will be little, if at all, inferior to those in the larger editions. This result, remarkable alike for cheapness and excellence, has been obtained by means of the wonderful Goupil process. The plates are reproduced by this process, in reduced size, on to copper. The delicacy of the originals is preserved with a fidelity of which Goupilgravure alone has the secret. The only imperfection is that the reduction of the scale necessarily causes some of the gradations of the darks to fill up and disappear. It is here that Mr. Allen, with his graver, comes to the rescue. On the copper plate supplied by Messrs. Goupil (Boussod, Valadon), Mr. Allen works with his "plough," restoring, by here a line and there a line, the original effects of gradation of shade. Comparing the untouched Goupilgravure with an original plate, one notices sometimes a certain flatness in the former which is not in the latter; but a print from the Goupilgravure as worked on by Mr. Allen reproduces with surprising accuracy the original effect. When the copper plates leave Mr. Allen's hands, they will—in accordance with what is now the usual practice—be steel-faced. A thin film of steel, that is to say, is laid upon the copper, by which means the plate lasts almost for ever (for the steel-facing can be several times renewed), and the last "state" is hardly inferior to the first. Of this new edition of "Seven Lamps," there will be 350 large-paper copies with the plates printed on india paper; but the whole of this special edition has already been taken up in advance.

The other illustrated books of which similar cheap editions are in preparation are the three courses of Oxford lectures, entitled respectively "Aratra Pentelici," "Ariadne Florentina," and "Val d'Arno." Hitherto these lectures have been comparatively little known, for the price of each volume was 22*s.* 6*d.* In the new 7*s.* 6*d.* form the original illustrations will all be preserved. These were mainly woodcuts and autotypes, and in only a few cases has it been necessary to reduce the scale. Hitherto the American pirated editions have, in spite of the zeal of the Customs officers, been largely imported. Even the British Museum has defied the law—of honesty as well as of the land—by accepting the pirates, and Mr. Ruskin's solicitors are constantly having to intervene to stop private sales. But competition will doubtless form a more effective barrier than the Customs. The illustrations in the American editions of Mr. Ruskin's books are atrocious libels. Even slender purses will soon be able to acquire the books, with authentic illustrations; and Mr. Ruskin and his publisher will doubtless find in these days, when culture is spreading in ever-widening circles, that cheapness is the best policy.

THREE BOOKS ON THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

1. "STANLEY'S Emin Pasha Expedition," by A. J. Wauters (Nimmo). 2. "Stanley and his Heroic Relief of Emin Pasha," by E. P. Scott (Dean and Son). 3. "Emin Pasha, his Life and Work," by W. Pimblett (Methuen and Co.).—All these three volumes must, we fear, be consigned to Elia's limbo of *biblia abiblia*. M. Wauters's book—at first sight quite an acquisition—is so disfigured by inaccuracies and misstatements as to be worthless for all practical purposes. This is the more to be deplored, as a succinct and readable account—not only of the Relief Expedition, but of the state of affairs in the Soudan which rendered it necessary—is a distinct *desideratum*. M. Wanters begins, *ab ovo*, with Mehemet Ali's occupation of Khartoum in 1838, and carries on his narrative in a clear and interesting form, embodying copious extracts from the various letters which have from time to time appeared in the papers, down to the arrival of the expedition at Bagamoyo, in December last. But a very small amount of pains expended in tracking down M. Wauters to his original authorities reveals a carelessness positively astounding in a gentleman who, as we understand, aspires to teach geography to the French-speaking world. Worse than this—there is a decided *parti pris* visible wherever the Congo State is concerned, sometimes leading the author into what look very like deliberate misrepresentations. The account of the difference between Mr. Stanley and the missionaries in the matter of the *Henry Reed* differs from the explorer's own version; and, moreover, reads as if it had been "cooked" to redound to the glory of M. Liebrechts. The amount of progress made at Léopoldville, Bangala, and other stations of the State would seem to be grossly exaggerated; but here M. Wauters, who has not himself visited Africa, may have been misled by his informants.

Mr. Scott's gaudily-bound book has little to recommend it. It is a reprint of Mr. Stanley's letters, and of some extracts from his earlier works, introduced and connected by a few very ungrammatical paragraphs of the writer's own—of which we will not be so unkind as to give specimens. Mr. Scott appears to have lived in Africa, and could probably, if he chose, tell us something interesting about the Niger Delta at first hand; but he surely cannot think that his having been "in the same latitude with Stanley" constitutes him an authority on the expedition. The information he gives concerning the early life of his two heroes will be new to many—we prefer to express no opinion as to its truth. Only we should prefer *not* to think Herr Dr. Schnitzu had married a Turkish lady and then deserted her *sans façon*. As for Mr. Stanley, the variants of his early history are so numerous that we think there must be a fully-fledged Stanley myth already in existence.

Mr. Pimblett's little book has more of literary form than the last—being a digested narrative, not a mere paste-and-scissors production. It is also somewhat better printed (Mr. Scott's printers have made wild work of the African proper names—the familiar Gondokoro appearing over and over again as *Godawoko*), but the writing is on the whole so painfully fine that we almost prefer the unpretentious incorrectness of Mr. Scott.

BRAVO! VOLUNTEERS!

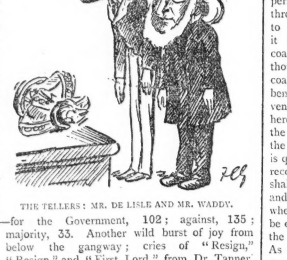
LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS. BY AN OBSERVER.

THIS is a session of surprises, and the ungracious though by no means unique parsimony of the Government was punished last night by a sudden and somewhat ignominious defeat, which will carry joy to the heart of every gallant volunteer in the country. The chief interest of questions lay in the rough sketch of Ministerial hopes and aspirations as to the progress of public business before Easter. Mr. Smith, of course, is sanguine as ever, and looks forward to securing the first reading of the Land Bill and the second reading of the Allotments and Tithes Bills. Castles in Spain! There is, however, a method in these delusions: for the date and the length of the Easter holidays still lurk in the recesses of Mr. Smith's sleeves —and will vary with the "bhoys'" behaviour. Dr. Tanner pleaded for a close time for Irish tenants against the sharpshooting habits of Irish landlords. Mr. Sexton pressed for a visit to Mr. Daly, effectively supported by Tim Healy (it is a pleasure to have him back), and Mr. Smith plaintively protesting against the loquacity of members in the Commission debate, discoursed at length on the virtues of silence.

"CAPTAIN JOE."
Of the Birmingham Volunteers.

Then, on going into Committee of Supply, Sir Edward Hamley moved his motion calling on the Government to make good all deficiencies of volunteer equipment that are "necessary to efficiency" and all "debts of corps properly incurred" out of the public revenues. Sir Edward Hamley seemed to be somewhat alarmed at his own audacity—perhaps the exemplary punishment of Lord Randolph unnerved him—and Mr. Howard Vincent scarcely filled up the gaps in his valour. The debate, indeed, seemed about to flicker out when Mr. Chamberlain rose to urge the claims of Birmingham and to support Sir Edward's motion. He was not a military man—not even except on this occasion, a volunteer. The matter had been forced upon him by the fact that of late all the Mayors of Birmingham had been members of the Society of Friends. He pleaded for some relief for the community at large of the burdens which were now undeservedly borne by his own little kingdom—which is, after all, but an *imperium in imperio*, and not yet even launched on a conspiracy for separation. The tide was evidently rising, and Mr. Broderick was put forward as the Canute to stay it. He took the absurd and fatal line of urging that, as a "well-wisher" of the volunteers, that State assistance would be the death-blow to voluntary subscriptions. Was this desirable? "Yes!" cried every volunteer general, colonel, and captain in the House, rising seriatim, and pouring in effective sharp shot. Voluntary support might do for hospitals: to the volunteers it was odious. Let the State recognize them. A second Canute appeared in Mr. Stanhope, who posed as the patron saint of the volunteer movement—in all respects but this, for there must be a limit even to saintliness. Then Sir Edward Hamley was seized with a panic, and, leaving his guns, attempted a strategic movement to the rear. In vain. The House was inexorable: deserted by the regulars, the guns were seized by willing volunteers, and the amendment pressed to a division. Mr. Waddy and Mr. De Lisle were chosen as tellers—a conjunction of parties which caused unquenchable laughter. As the tellers advanced to the table their relative positions revealed the defeat of the Government, and a mighty cheer went up from the Opposition. Mr. Akers-Douglas —a twice-whipped Whip —looked the picture of misery as the numbers were read out by the triumphant Waddy—for the Government, 102; against, 135; majority, 33. Another wild burst of joy from below the gangway; cries of "Resign," "Resign," and "First Lord" from Dr. Tanner, only quelled by the plaintive melancholy of Sir George Campbell's voice as he pointed out the latest found grievance in this worst of all possible worlds. This emetic never fails to act, and the House trooped out to discuss the situation in the Lobby. Sir George Campbell's protest against centralization fell through, and the rest of the evening was occupied with a very rosy statement of our army prospects from Mr. Stanhope—criticised desultorily by Sir Walter Barttelot, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and others—and an hour's debate on Scotch elementary education, in which Mr. Caldwell and Sir G. Trevelyan pressed for a "levelling" of education in the form of an extension of the free education already enjoyed by children below the fourth standard to the fifth standard as well. *Quot Scoti tot sententiæ.* After we had heard six different opinions from six different Scotchmen, the House divided—Ayes, 69; Noes, 121 —Government majority, 52.

GENERAL HAMLEY:
A strategic movement to the rear.



THE TELLERS: MR. DE LISLE AND MR. WADDY.

"The twice-whipped Whip."

MR. COENEN'S RECITAL.

Mr. William Coenen gave a pianoforte recital at Princes' Hall last night, and made his chief successes in Beethoven's Waldstein sonata and Chopin's famous Polonaise in A flat. His rendering of these difficult test pieces was marked by consummate technical skill and by—what is more important—a thorough appreciation of their poetic significance. Scarcely less worthy of praise was his performance of Rubinstein's Barcarolle in G minor, one of the most charming pieces from the pen of this erratic genius. Mr. Coenen was also heard in an effective, though rather Chopinesque Nocturne of his own composition, and some of the pieces by Liszt which have found most favour in this country.

City Notes.

A BIG AMERICAN DEAL.

It is announced in the American papers that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago will soon be sold to an English syndicate. The price of this enormous plant, with its acres of lands, miles of live stock pens, and numerous sources of revenue, is £6,000,000, and a number of Englishmen are said to be ready to exchange that sum for a controlling interest in it. The terms of this contract are reported as follows: First, a cash payment of £3,000,000; second, bonds in the new company for £2,000,000; third, the issue of preferred stock to the present stockholders in the sum of £1,000,000.

THE GREEKS AND THE CURRANT DUTY.

Even the Greeks have an interest in Mr. Goschen's forthcoming Budget. They are growing currants in an increasing amount with a view to a larger foreign consumption, and an earnest hope is entertained that the British Government will abolish the duty at present imposed. The bait they hold out is that it will increase the import of goods from England, but quite other considerations will doubtless influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Greeks are not wholly depending upon extraneous events, as they are contemplating the formation of a company for the making of wine and cognac from currants, and they are encouraged to do so from the excellent quality of the wine and brandy which have already been distilled.

TWO INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

The statutory accounts of the London Assurance Corporation for the year 1889 show that the total assets amount to £3,643,357, having increased during the year by upwards of £110,000. The income from premiums was as follows—namely, marine £233,482; fire, £334,661; life, £148,804; and the income from all sources, £913,000, an increase over that of 1888 of more than £40,000. The dividend paid to the shareholders was £89,655, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society issued during the year 1,049 policies for sums amounting to £207,376 (after deduction of sums reassured), and annuities of £1,676, yielding new premiums to the amount of £7,951. The total income of the society amounted to £85,251, whilst the claims, surrenders, and all other outgoings amounted to £44,485, leaving the large surplus on the year's working of upwards of £40,000, the total assets now standing at £567,192.

The Ladies' Corner.

ARE SERVANTS HONEST?

Are servants honest? Are perquisites so-called—to reduce his argument to a line—a system of theft? Major Gambier-Parry, in debating this point in the *National Review*, says: "We are prepared to admit that the moral sense possessed by numbers of servants is not of a high order." Courageous though it may be on my part, I should say (writes a correspondent) that if servants possess an average amount of honesty, their virtue is a great deal higher than that of their betters. We are told that the surroundings of our servants account for their low code of morality, and that they cannot be expected to be very scrupulous when they are daily called on to spend that which they do not own. There is force in this, but Major Gambier-Parry does not make nearly sufficient allowance. Granted that a servant enjoys luxuries for which the shop-assistant or the clerk may sigh in vain, it must at the same time be borne in mind that servants are exceptionally placed. The best things of life are often their sole environment, but if they maintain a strict honesty they may never touch them. Now, I do not for a moment condone the conduct of a servant who takes what cannot on any pretext be said to belong to him or her, but I ask whether the lady or gentleman who condemns the servant is never guilty of an act equally condemnable. The moral sense of the partner who uses the stamps of his firm for his own private letters cannot be complete; the moral sense of the man who has hundreds and perhaps thousands a year, but fails to supply a full and true account of his income to the authorities who would tax it, is wanting in something; nor would one hold the Government official up as a pattern of morality if one recollects how more frequently than not his note-paper bears the Government imprint. The servant does to the master what the master in some form or other is constantly doing to somebody else.

Perquisites I cannot regard as an evil. They can, of course, be abused like everything else, but when not abused they amount to little more than a commission which tradesmen are prepared to pay to retain the servant's good word with the mistress. If the latter purchased the butter or the tea herself she would get it no cheaper, and the servant would be the loser. The tradesman in most cases would reap the benefit. What *is* a serious evil is the practice of giving so many suits of clothes a year to a servant whether they are wanted or not. Major Gambier-Parry says: "A stable servant received twice a year, as part of his livery, a dark-blue coat and a coloured waistcoat, which was a distinguishing mark of the livery in question. He remained in the situation thirteen years. At the end of that period a change occurred, and another person paid the bills. On looking through the tailor's bill for liveries, it was noticed that a blue waistcoat to match the coat had been supplied regularly. It was never worn; it did not form a part of the livery; nevertheless, twenty-six waistcoats had been supplied by the tailor and accepted by the servant, though he allowed he had no use for them. But twenty-six waistcoats are worth something, and they were therefore disposed of for the benefit of the servant and the tailor, and to the detriment of the master." I venture to fancy that both the major's premisses and logic are a little wrong here. In the first place, the servant probably never received the waistcoats; the money for them was handed to him by the tailor, who charged them to the master's account. In the case of livery the honesty of the proceeding is questionable, but it must be borne in mind that the clothes which a servant receives are a subject of preliminary agreement. The master says the man shall have so many suits; and so long as the man appears in his service smart and well clad, it is not a matter, surely, for the employer to trouble about whether all the clothes paid for have been worn. The man at least cannot be expected to complain that he is overwhelmed with wearing apparel. If the second suit is not wanted the master should not agree to give it. As regards stable or morning clothes, the case for the man is stronger still to my mind. He distinctly receives the clothes as part of his wages, and if he is able legitimately—by which I mean able without rendering him disreputable in appearance, and unfit to be a gentleman's servant—to save the clothes or take the money for them, he has as much right to do so as to put by a portion of the wages which are given him in hard cash. Moreover, let it be recollected that at a certain period after purchase—three months, I think—a servant's clothes become his own property by law. In seeking to defend the servant, however—and I admit my temerity in crossing swords with a protagonist of Major Gambier-Parry's calibre and skill—I do not seek to justify the system. It is bad as bad can be, and is demoralizing to both tailor and servant, and unpleasant for the master, who feels that, indirectly, he is being "had." It can easily be remedied by simply giving servants an increased wage and telling them to find their own clothes.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

"A and L." "Elegies and Memorials." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
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FLITTON, JAMES. "Ellen of the Isle: a New Poem." (Thomas Laurie.)
[Cloth. Pp. 383.]

MANN, MARY E. "One Another's Burdens." (Bentley and Son.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

MONRO, A. M. "Briars; or, On Dangerous Ground." (Griffith, Farran, and Co.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

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(Continued from page 3.)

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WHAT THE BISHOPS ARE DOING.

The Archbishop of York is improving in health at Southport.

The Bishop of Winchester, while he has not formally inhibited the Rev. Stewart Headlam for his sermon on Socialism at St. Agatha's, Landport (the Winchester Mission), has told him that he cannot allow him again to officiate in his diocese.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, though suffering from influenza, with characteristic pluck got up and consecrated a church at Rhyl yesterday.

AMERICAN VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

The rush has commenced. Two hundred saloon passengers have just been brought from New York by the steamship *Teutonic*. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. F. Ysnaga. The gentleman is brother-in-law to Lord Mandeville. Other passengers were Mr. F. L. Gunther, "Mr. Barnes of New York," Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyley Carte, Mr. J. H. Spalding, the baseball player; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. E. L. Oppenheim (the humorous draughtsman), and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. F. C. Whitney (late Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Cleveland) and Mrs. Whitney, and Mr. Charles Wyndham.

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THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA

BIRCHALL CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL.

Birchall, the alleged murderer of the young Englishman, Mr. Benwell, was conveyed from Niagara Falls yesterday to Woodstock gaol, where he is to take his trial at the approaching assizes. While at the station a friend of his who was allowed to speak to him expressed a hope that he would be able to clear himself of the charge of murder. In a cheerful voice he replied: "There is not a doubt but I will; good bye, old fellow."—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

DEATH OF BARON DOWSE.

After opening the Tralee assizes yesterday, and sitting through the day in apparently better health than usual, Baron Dowse, the senior judge on the Munster circuit, was suddenly taken ill in his lodgings about one o'clock this morning, and, in spite of every effort to save his life, he expired in the course of twenty minutes. Dr. Fitzmaurice was quickly in attendance, but the judge was dead by the time the doctor arrived. The medical opinion is that the death was the result of disease of the heart.

The Right Hon. Richard Dowse was the only son of Mr. W. H. Dowse, of Dungannon, county Tyrone, and was born in 1824. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1852. He soon acquired an extensive practice, and "took silk" in 1863. In 1868 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and he entered Parliament as representative for Londonderry. His ready wit and genial manner are remembered with pleasure by old Parliamentarians. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1872, and took part in the Fenian prosecutions. He was raised to the Bench in the same year as third Baron of the Exchequer. As a sequel to the Judicature Act, the last of the barons (in Ireland), therefore, is now no more. His wit was at all times sparkling, and his judgments were sound, but he was fond of a joke, so that the Exchequer Court was generally well-filled by an eager audience. He leaves a son, a barrister, and two daughters. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Sullivan, son of the late Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

AN IMPERIAL FEDERATION DISCUSSION IN THE CANADIAN SENATE.

In the Senate at Ottawa last night (says a Dalziel despatch) Mr. Boulton's resolution in favour of the provinces of the Dominion being represented in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster by delegates appointed by the different provisional Governments was the subject of a lengthy debate. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition, denounced the scheme as useless in every sense. Not five per cent. of Canadians, he argued, favoured Imperial Federation. Mr. Abbott asked for the withdrawal of the resolution on the ground that the British House of Commons would never admit the membership of delegates from colonies, and that Canadians would never consent to additional burdens of taxation for the sake of Imperial Federation. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Power urged in a lengthy speech that British goods be admitted free at Canadian ports as a proof of the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects of the Dominion.

M. TISZA AS A "COMMON SOLDIER."

A Reuter's telegram from Budapest says:—At a meeting of the Liberal party held last evening, M. Tisza delivered an address in the course of which he declared that the consolidated parliamentary situation in Hungary was the outcome of the efforts of the Liberals, and pointed out the advantages arising from the Government and the Government party being under the same leadership. The ex-Premier begged his hearers to receive him as "a common soldier," and concluded by declaring that nothing was more necessary for the Hungarian State and nation than a Government and party which would withstand the tyranny of the minority. (Loud and long continued cries of "Elien.")

CAPE COLONY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The Conference at Bhignant's Poort, "Vaal River," between Sir Henry Loch, High Commissioner, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and President Kruger is now concluded, and from its cordial character a satisfactory settlement of pending questions between Cape Colony and the Transvaal is expected.—*Reuter.*

THE SITUATION IN DAHOMEY.

Le Siècle denies the report that a blockade has been or is to be established on the coast of Dahomey. According to the latest news from that country the situation is as satisfactory as possible under present circumstances. The retreat of the Dahomeyans is stated to be due to risings in the interior.—*Reuter.*

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF M. TIRARD.

The *Estafette* to-day states that after the rejection by the Senate yesterday of the Order of the Day pure and simple demanded by M. Tirard in connection with the interpellation regarding the Franco-Turkish commercial treaty, the Premier went to the Elysée in order to place his resignation in the hands of President Carnot, who, however, prevailed upon him to remain in office until after Easter. Several of this morning's papers state that an extraordinary meeting of the Ministers has been convened for this morning at the Ministry of Commerce.—*Reuter.*

HEAVY FAILURE OF DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

A Dalziel telegram from New York says:—Messrs. Harberton and Trover, dry goods merchants, have failed, their liabilities being estimated at 350,000 dollars.

POLLING DAY AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

The polling commenced at Stoke-upon-Trent this morning for the election of a member of Parliament in the place of Mr. W. Leatham Bright (L.) resigned. The candidates are Mr. W. Shepherd Allen (U.) and Mr. George G. Leveson-Gower (L.). There are many active workers employed on both sides, but during the first hour there was an entire absence of excitement, and the voting proceeded slowly. A number of private carriages have been brought into requisition, the Unionist candidate having the greater number.

"DEAD MEN'S GOLD."

A Dalziel despatch from Butte, Montana, U.S., states that Judge Davis, the richest man in that section of the country, is dead. He leaves ten million dollars behind.

A PATTI FURORE AT BOSTON.

The sales of seats of the Patti concert at Boston began yesterday. There is a great rush for choice tickets. Hundreds were waiting in line.—*Dalziel.*

Mdme. Patti will sing in the Albert Hall on May 14th and 31st, June 14th and 28th. Mdme. Trebelli will make her first appearance this season at these concerts.

Dr. Pilkington declines to stand as Liberal candidate for Southport.

"Zazel," a female gymnast, has been holding a sort of reception in one of the Committee-rooms of the House for members of Parliament.

American tours are being arranged for Mdme. Hallé, Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Grossmith.

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OFFICIAL LIST OF ENGLISH DELEGATES.

REMARKABLE PRONOUNCEMENT ON THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

So far as is officially known (says a Reuter's telegram from Berlin) the following States will be represented at the Labour Conference:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland. The delegates will in all number over sixty.

The Queen, it is now officially announced, has approved the appointment of Sir J. Gorst, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India; Mr. C. S. Scott, C.B., Minister at Berne; Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., and Mr. D. Dale, as British Plenipotentiaries at the Labour Conference of Berlin. They will be assisted by the following delegates:—Mr. T. Burt, M.P.; Mr. T. Birtwistle, secretary to the Weavers' Association; Mr. F. H. Whymper, Inspector of Factories; and Mr. J. Burnett, Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade.

THE FRENCH, SPANISH, AND DUTCH DELEGATES.

The French delegates started yesterday for Berlin. At a Spanish Council yesterday, presided over by the Queen, Señor Sagasta proposed to appoint the following representatives of Spain at the Labour Conference: The Duke of Almodovar, first Vice-President of Congress; Señor Fernandez, a distinguished economist; two delegates of Catalan manufacturers, and two Rio Tinto miners, who will start immediately. Spain has laws prohibiting work on Sunday and an excellent law regulating the work of children and protecting children under twelve years from employment in circuses and other dangerous pursuits, but neither law is enforced by the authorities. The Dutch delegates have received instructions to observe an attitude of reserve, and to avoid committing the Government to any particular course of action.

SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT BY A GERMAN CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL.

Since the publication of the Imperial Rescripts on the Labour Question, a significant change of opinion has come over the German Conservatives with regard to the Socialist Bill. It is true that the Conservative Press, with few exceptions, does not express its own opinions, but receives its inspirations from higher quarters. This fact, however, makes the change all the more remarkable. Whilst the Conservatives have hitherto been the greatest advocates of the Anti-Socialist Bill, which they rejected last session only because it was not severe enough, and whilst their leaders have represented the situation in the darkest colours, pointing out that the failure of the State would be endangered if the Anti-Socialist Bill were not accepted in its entirety, now the *Kreuzzeitung*, the organ of the right wing of the Conservatives, makes all at once the startling proposition that the bill should be abandoned altogether. The paper points out that the anti-Socialist law, after twelve years' trial, has proved itself unsuccessful. In fact, Social Democracy has increased steadily. The *Kreuzzeitung* only repeats what the Liberals long ago asserted, but that this high Conservative paper should after all come round to this opinion is a remarkable symptom of the present political situation in Germany. The *Kreuzzeitung* would certainly not have given expression to such ideas if it were not sure that similar opinions are held in high quarters.

HOW THE COAL TRADE DISPUTE STANDS TO-DAY.

A conference of the Miners' Federation, representing about three hundred and fifty thousand men, was held in Manchester yesterday, to consider the decision of the Coalowners' Federation as to the demand of the men for an advance of ten per cent. The coalowners had suggested that the wages question should be submitted to arbitration, and the men decided that this offer should not be accepted. A resolution was then passed, that if the owners would grant a five per cent. advance now, and another five per cent. on the 1st of July, the wage question will be settled; but if the coalowners refuse, the men will cease work on the 16th inst.

THE FUTURE OF OLYMPIA.

The remainder of the lease of Olympia has been sold by Messrs. Barnum and Bailey to an American Syndicate for the purpose of converting it into a huge skating rink. Mr. G. O. Starr remains in charge until the lease expires, and it is expected that if this venture proves a success the lease will be extended.

"THE PRIVATE VIEW AT THE INSTITUTE."

We regret that in publishing a paragraph on Wednesday, describing "the Private View at the Institute" on the day before, we were the victims of a hoax. It was the press view that took place on Tuesday. The private view is appointed for Friday. Pending the explanation of the correspondent from whom the paragraph came, we can only express our sincere regret to the ladies and gentlemen whose names appear to have been taken in vain.

FIRES AND FLOODS AT NEW ORLEANS.

A large tallow factory, Goule's brewery, one of the leading bonded warehouses, and an oil mill at New Orleans (says a Dalziel's despatch) are in flames, and at an early hour this morning the fires were not under control. The lower part of the city at the same time is flooded by the bursting of the Levee.

A Reuter's telegram from New Orleans, dated midnight, says:—The water is now running freely over the levees, and gangs of men are steadily watching its progress, and repairing any weak points that show themselves. The outlook is bad. The fire which broke out this evening was got under control before any serious damage was done.

A PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Two persons were killed and a number of people injured near Rockville centre of Long Island, U.S., yesterday, by a premature explosion of dynamite cartridges used for blasting tree stumps.—*Dalziel.*

TESTING PNEUMATIC GUNS.

A Philadelphia cablegram by Dalziel states that official test was made yesterday of the three pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*. It is understood that the test satisfied the military and naval experts present.

DID PIGOTT WRITE FOR "ENGLAND"?

Some doubt having been thrown upon the statement that Pigott was once a contributor to *England*, the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent understands the fact to be that Pigott wrote eight columns for that journal, for which he received as his remuneration the sum of four guineas. One of his articles was entitled "Anarchic Ireland."

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., having questioned Mr. Sexton's statement that Pigott had had relations with the member for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, wrote to Mr. Sexton, calling upon him for authorities. Mr. Sexton replied:—

The correspondence between persons connected with *England* and Pigott, now in my possession, and extending to "original matter on the Irish question," extend from the 30th September to the 28th of November, 1887. The persons who wrote to Pigott on the part of *England* were:—(1) yourself, (2) the manager, Mr. John Cooper; (3) the editor, Mr. F. S. Pulling; and (4) Mr. A. Lincoln Reed, secretary to the *England* Newspaper and Publishing Company (Limited). As the correspondence includes a small payment to Pigott for "original matter" contributed by him to *England*, I presume you will withdraw your public statement that he was not a contributor.—T. SEXTON.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has replied as follows:—

I must ask you to be so good as to furnish me with copy of the letter which you say was written by me to the late Mr. Pigott in 1887, as I have no recollection of having made any communication of the kind. I do not know to what statement the last sentence of your letter refers.

Mr. Bartlett said in the lobby last night: "I am not, and was not, in 1887 the editor of *England*, nor am I responsible for what appears in that paper. I have not the slightest recollection of ever having received a communication from Pigott, or of ever having made a communication to that person." Mr. Sexton replied as follows: "Sir,—The note which I sent you defined precisely the statement I thought it necessary for you to withdraw, or me to prove, or for me to disprove."

Señor Sarasate will give concerts at St. James's Hall during June.

Lord Brooke, M.P., is seriously ill, suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion following an attack of influenza.

The latest novelty at the Lady Guide Association is to take parties of six and eight to the Lenten suppers held at this season of the year.

The American House Exchange has purchased fifty-three of Hoggins' yearling trotters for 36,050 dollars.—*Dalziel.*

Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P., was asked to attend the labour conference at Berlin as one of the British representatives. He declined on the ground that he is not an expert, and accepted a commission to Madrid on Merchandize Trades Marks, a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar.

LORD RANDOLPH AND PADDINGTON ELECTORS.

FEELING IN THE CONSTITUENCY.

One would have thought that by this time Lord Randolph Churchill's constituents in Paddington would have been accustomed to surprises—electric, elocutionary shocks given them by their member. But it is not so. His speech against the Government the other night has given his supporters a knock-down blow from which they have not yet recovered. Indeed, they are only now cautiously feeling to discover whether any bones are broken. The Tories of Paddington must support the Government or support their member; and they are shivering on the brink. I understand (writes one of the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) who has been making inquiries in the district), that the Tories have not yet decided which step they are to pursue. There seems to have been an informal gathering, but another meeting of the authorities is fixed to take place in a day or two, when they will consider what course of action they will adopt. Lord Randolph is, of course, personally popular; but in some quarters, at least, his latest surprise is the straw that breaks the camel's back, and such Tories are determined to renounce him and all his works. The rumour that Lord Randolph will appeal to his constituents to pass judgment upon him is neither confirmed nor contradicted. The constituency is totally in the dark on the matter. But I heard more than one Tory express apprehension lest there should be a bye-election. Lord Randolph will surely be re-elected unless a strong high and dry Tory is brought into the field against him; or unless a remarkably able Liberal candidate opposes him. The Tory element so largely predominates in Paddington that, under ordinary circumstances, a Liberal would have no chance. But should a Tory fight Lord Randolph, a Liberal would have an exceedingly good chance of success. I saw Mr. Fardell, the president of the Conservative Association, this morning. This well-known County Councillor said that no final decision had yet been arrived at with respect to Lord Randolph. He could not speak on behalf of the Executive, and would not commit himself personally. But, he said, the anxiety of the public will be relieved in a few days.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. JENNINGS.

"UNFEIGNED REGRET" ON THE PART OF LORD RANDOLPH.

Up to the present time (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) no step has been taken towards removing the misunderstanding between the member for Stockport and Lord Randolph Churchill, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of the public service, that their friendship and alliance in the House may not be permanently impaired. Lord Randolph unfeignedly regrets the circumstances which to him fell wholly unexpected as the result of his action. In private conversation he explained that the course taken by him was primarily animated by considerations for his friend. He was aware that influence directed from London had been brought to bear on Jennings's constituents who were urged to represent to him the undesirability of his proceeding with his amendment. Lord Randolph having determined to make a full statement of his views of the conduct of the Government in respect to the Commission, and fearful less their outspokenness would damage Mr. Jennings, if delivered in support of his amendment, elected to make his speech on the main question, thus reserving for himself the full force of whatever wrath there might be aroused in ministerial circles. That was his sole intention, and it was a matter of pained surprise to him that Mr. Jennings took the procedure in some other light.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN PERU.

The mail which arrived at New York yesterday from Peru brings intelligence of a serious conflict at Huanta, in the Province of Ayacucho, between the partisans of Senores Bermudez and Rosas, the rival candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. The Indians eventually joined in the disturbance, during which a hundred persons are said to have been killed and the town sacked.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR.

The Sultan of Lahore, who is now staying at Frankfort, after several months successful treatment at Carlsbad, will come to London in a day or two to spend his respects to the Queen, and then return to India *viâ* Berlin, Vienna, and the Suez Canal. He received the German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, during his visit to India, with great distinction, and entertained him as his guest for several days.

WORKMEN LEAVING WYOMING FOR WALES.

Mr. Powderley, president of the Knights of Labour organization, has addressed a letter to the *New York World* in which he states that European workmen are leaving the Wyoming valley because they find that they can earn more money at the mines in Wales than in Pennsylvania. Mr. Powderley attributes this state of things to the system of taxation in America which unjustly falls upon the working classes, and to the foolish speculations of the employers of labour.—*Dalziel.*

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT ARRESTED FOR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Julius Schneidemadel, chemist's assistant, of New York, has been arrested for criminal negligence in selling digitalis for compound liquorice almost killing two persons.—*Dalziel.*

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT START FOR CHINA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught embarked at Bombay last evening for China. Their Royal Highnesses received an enthusiastic farewell from the inhabitants, large crowds of all classes gathering to witness their departure. The Bombay Corporation presented an address to the Duke on the *Apollo Bunder*, to which his Royal Highness briefly replied. The Duke of Connaught's children proceed to England by to-day's mail, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Becher.

THE VOLUNTEER DIVISION.

In the division last evening on General Hamley's motion in favour of completing the equipment of Volunteers the majority of 137, including tellers, which carried the motion was composed of 67 Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. John Morley and Mr. Murdella; 34 Irish Nationalists; the following 27 Conservatives—Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Richard Paget, Sir Edward Hamley, Commander Bethell, General Fraser, Colonel Hill, Colonel Laurie, Captain Penton, Colonel Saunderson, Captain Selwyn, Colonel Howard-Vincent, Captain Bowles, Baron Dimsdale, Major Isaacs, Messrs. Agg-Gardner, Beckett, Cooke, W. H. Cross, Grotrian, E. Hardcastle, Hozier, Kelly, Llewellyn, Muntz, Norris, Salt, and De Lisle, and the following seven Liberal Unionists:—Mr. Chamberlain, Viscount Baring, Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Colonel Cornwallis West, and Messrs. Caldwell, A. Corbett Dixon, J. P. Smith, and Vernon. The minority of 164 which opposed the motion consisted of ninety-five Conservatives, and the following eight Liberal Unionists—Viscount Wolmer, Sir John Lubbock, Messrs. Anstruther, A. H. Brown, R. Chamberlain, More, T. W. Russell, and Taylor, and one Gladstonian Liberal, Mr. A. E. Pease.

SEEKING TRADE FOR CANADA.

Mr. Esdale, the president, and several members of the Corn Exchange at Montreal, have gone to Chicago to try and divert a share of the export trade in grain to the St. Lawrence route.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

A LEGAL BLOCK IN THE CITY.

Legal business is "blocked" in the City as well as in the High Court of Justice, and Sir Thomas Chambers, Recorder of London, has applied to the Corporation for additional assistance. One reason given is the length to which the sessions of the Central Criminal Court have extended. Sir Thomas Chambers has been authorized to make temporary arrangements to prevent a stoppage of business until the question of appointing another Commissioner is decided.

The Senate at Albany has passed a bill prohibiting police officials from engaging in the liquor traffic.—*Dalziel.*

The Empress Frederick will reside during the autumn season in the Eilla-Oppenheim at Florence, which was occupied by the Empress Eugenie in 1876.

Herr Krupp has set aside a sum of a million marks as an initial fund for the erection of new workmen's dwellings at Essen, and a school for the instruction of workmen's daughters in the art of cookery.

We (the *Jewish Chronicle*) are glad to learn that Hebrew has been included among the subjects of examination at the College of Preceptors. The Rev. Dr. Adler has consented to act as examiner.

Dr. Henry Wylde, a well-known musical conductor, teacher, lecturer, writer, and critic of music, died yesterday after a short illness. He founded the new Philharmonic Concerts, and established the flourishing institution known as the London Academy of Music. He was a Professor of Gresham College.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

WATER TWO FEET DEEP IN THE STREETS OF ARKANSAS CITY.

Serious floods throughout Mississippi and Arkansas are reported to-day. A Government inspector this week examined all the levees there, and reported that the western shore along Arkansas and Louisiana was in imminent danger. On Tuesday he found that it was impossible for the levees to stand more than six inches rise, while from the volume of water coming down he thought it impossible to save the country west of the river from overflow. He gave a general warning to move.

Arkansas city on Wednesday reported 48 ft. of water. This is twenty miles below the entrance of the Arkansas river, which sent down an enormous freshet on Tuesday night, tearing out 2,500 ft. of Opposum levee, six miles north of Arkansas city. This break began to show on Sunday, since which efforts have been made to protect the levee, but Tuesday night's freshet made a great break, through which a resistless flood is pouring over Chicot county and extending into the basin of the Tensas, Louisiana. The water pours in a great muddy cataract, 20 feet deep, into the bayous behind the levee.

Arkansas city is surrounded by water, which flows two feet deep in the streets. Business is suspended and the people are leaving. Thousands of cattle have been drowned. Steamboats with pile-drivers are now trying to stop the break, but unsuccessfully up to the present time. Along the front below Arkansas city the water is level with the top of the levee, and an overflow is only prevented by topping the levee with sacks of earth.

The Tensas basin, on the west side of the Mississippi, thirty miles above Vicksburg, broke on Wednesday, and the flood is pouring over the Louisiana lowlands. All the levees along the eastern bank, being better built, withstand the flood. From various points in Louisiana yesterday there were reports of a rise in the flood of from three to five inches in twenty-four hours. Railroad communication with Cairo, Illinois, was opened by the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday, after three days' isolation. All the other roads are still broken by the floods.

TO-DAY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Many of the ladies who had been reluctantly compelled to be present last week at the first Drawing-room of the season on account of the inclemency of the weather are to-day availing themselves of the opportunity of "kissing hands" before the departure of the Queen to the south. The number of both débutantes and dowagers is therefore much greater, and the pleasant weather takes away many of the adverse circumstances which seem to make Drawing-rooms on Fridays in Lent particularly appropriate on account of the day set apart for penitentiary purposes.

An account of few of the more noteworthy dresses at the Drawing-room is appended. Black velvet trains seem to be much in vogue. The costume made for Lady Lymington was a satin brocade dress looped with plumes of ostrich feathers, and a handsome black velvet train; Lady Broeke's was a lovely toilette of white satin and gold; Lady Hastings's a rich gown of green with black velvet train; Lady Lyveden's a velvet toilette with vandyke satin trimmed with Indian embroidery; Lady Edward Cavendish likewise affected a black velvet train over an exquisite gown of heliotrope satin with gold embroidery. Mrs. John Addison, the wife of the well-known Q.C., had a black velvet train lined with orange, over a soft orange and gold petticoat. Mrs. Wilton Phipps's dress was a bright violet velvet train over grey brocade. Among débutantes' dresses, the white silk gown made for Miss Winter Irving, which was trimmed with lilies of the valley, and Miss Crofton's presentation dress of white satin, the train and dress draped with chiffon and feathers, were much admired.

Other dresses made for to-day's Drawing-room were:—Mrs. Goodenough's magnificent corsage and jupe of a pale dove Duchesse satin draped with very choice Irish point lace. Court train from the shoulder of a very handsome brocade in a deeper tone of same colour lined and revered with bunches of feathers of the same shades. Bouquet of daffodils. Ornament—willaments, plumes, and veil. This costume was produced by Mdme. Oliver Thomas. Countess Marie Hatzfeldt's: A handsome corsage and petticoat of pale heliotrope Ottoman silk, the front being perfectly plain, and vandyked round the hem showing pretty puffings of white lace and ribbons. The Court train was of the richest white brocade lined heliotrope moiré, the edge being bordered by a prettily-arranged ruche of white and heliotrope violets. A chatelaine of the same flowers falling on the left side was also worn with this dress. Ornaments pearls. Bouquet of Neapolitan violets, tied with ribbons to correspond. Madame Kate Reily was the designer of this very much admired dress. Lady Dyhow's petticoat of gold brocht, trimmed bright red sides with plumes of white ostrich feathers and bows of white ribbon to match. Train of a lovely shade of green velvet lined with rich white satin, tulle veil, and white ostrich feather plume. Ornaments—diamonds, and bouquet of rare exotics. This dress was entrusted to Madame Edelman of New Bond-street.

Miss Stewart's: Corsage of white satin, trimmed with tulle marguerites, and petticoat of white satin Duchesse, entirely covered with tulle: train of white satin Duchesse, trimmed with marguerites and tulle ruche. Ornaments, pearls; headdress, plumes and veil. Mrs. Vandeleur's: Train of gold and pink brocade satin, with pale blue panel of pink velveteine, trimmed with gold passementerie and real lace; petticoat of pink velveteine, with flounce of real lace and gold passementerie trimmings; headdress, feathers and veil. Ornaments, diamonds. Miss Vandeleur's: Body and petticoat in "Empire" style, of white satin trimmed with pearls. Train of white satin, trimmed with sprays of Scotch heather. Ornaments, pearls. Headdress, plumes and veil. Mrs. McGregor Stewart's: Corsage of white Duchesse satin, draped with embroidered mousselin de soie. Petticoat to match, with train of white thistle brocht, trimmed with white tulle ruche and plumes. Headdress, plumes and veil. Lena Lady Scott's: train of vieux rose Duchesse satin, trimmed with tulle ruche and degrè rose feathers, with full petticoat to match. Corsage of vieux rose Duchesse satin, entirely covered with point de gaze, and petticoat to match. Head-dress, plumes and veil. Bouquet of shaded roses in foliage, with trail to match. The Countess Russell's corsage of white satin duchesse, trimmed with pearl trimming, and petticoat of white satin duchesse trimmed with handsome pearl-beaded tablier, and train of white satin Duchesse bordered with ruche of ostrich feathers, and almost entirely covered with handsome antique lace. Ornaments, diamonds. Head-dress, plume and veil. Bouquet of lilies of the valley and auram lilies, with trails bound with coralled white silk streamers. Mrs. Dick Radcliffe's train of apple-green Duchesse satin, lined with white satin, trimmed with green silk ruche and yellow roses and green tulle. Body and petticoat of apple green duchesse satin with front of green beaded net, and head dress, plume, and veil, bouquet of Marechal Neil roses in foliage, and trails of same. The black seven costumes were produced and specially designed by Mdme. Julie Swaebe, of 9, New Burlington-street.

THE BISHOP AND MR. STEWART HEADLAM.

The Rev. R. R. Dolling, whose resignation as missioner for Winchester College at Portsmouth, owing to the Bishop's disapproval of the Rev. Stewart Headlam's Socialist lecture in his church, causing great sensation, has been induced to withdraw it.

THE PROPOSED METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCES.

The scheme of the Metropolitan Railway for constructing new railways in the counties of Northamptonshire, Oxford, and Buckingham, while running powers over the London and North Western and a number of smaller lines has produced considerable opposition on the part of interests affected by it. The promoters, however, object to the petitions to be heard against the scheme, by the vestries of Marylebone and St. Pancras, the Great Western, Great Northern, Great Eastern, Midland, London, Chatham and Dover, London, Brighton and South Coast, Metropolitan District, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and Midland Junction Railway Companies. Viscount Portman, the Rev. Henry L. Eyre and Mr. Nicholas F. Daw, the court of referees of the House of Commons sat this afternoon to consider the claims of the various petitioners.

A NEW GREAT DOCK SCHEME FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board had under discussion yesterday a scheme submitted by the Works Committee for the improvement of the Canada basin, dock, and dock, the construction of a dock between the Canada dock, and of a new deep-water vestibule, or half-tide dock, on the present site of the Sandon basin and the Wellington half-tide dock, calculated to cost a million. The Committee recommended that that portion of the scheme which related to the Canada basin, dock, and dock be first carried out, at an estimated cost of £470,000. The chairman (Mr. A. Holt) opposed the proposal and advocated a scheme of his own at the Victoria dock. The board, he said, had lately been too ready to spend money, and there was no time when they ought to be more conservative of their finances, looking especially to what might be the effect of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal. The amendment of the chairman to postpone the matter was lost, only three voting for it, and the scheme was adopted by a majority of fifteen votes.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the South Eastern Railway, although still suffering from the effects of his recent accident, has improved in health, and was able to leave town last evening for the north.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Liberal Club yesterday it was stated that the Earl of Aberdeen had consented to come forward as the Liberal candidate for the Rectorial Chair.

Princess Louise and Lord Lorne arrived yesterday in Rome in strictest incognito.

Five operas will be given in the French language in the course of the coming season at the Royal Italian Opera. These are "Le Prophète," "Hamlet," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Esmeralda." The contemplated production of Wagner's "Tristran" has been abandoned for this year, but his "Tann Hauser" will be revived, and "Die Meistersinger" will be given again.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS WEAK.—BUSINESS INACTIVE.

The condition of rates in the open market remains very easy. There is some slight demand for money in connection with Stock Exchange transactions, which have not yet been adjusted, but the quotation for short advances is no better than 3 per cent. The market, of course, has the money it borrowed from the Bank yesterday to work with. The discount inquiry is small, but the quotation for three months' bank paper is still 2⅞ per cent., which is about the rate current previous to the decline in the Bank rate.

There is little improvement in the amount of speculative business entered into on the Stock Exchange, the public still holding aloof. The decline in the Bank rate has failed to appreciably affect investment in supporting prices, and in many directions the changes are to lower quotations. Consols are steady without change, but in the Home Railway market there is a rather better tone, and the variations are generally favourable except for a little weakness of Great Western and Midland. European Government bonds are fairly firm, without much business, but Argentine and Buenos Ayres Currency issues are weak on the advices of a rise in the gold premium to 157 per cent. American Railroads have all relapsed after yesterday's firmness, but the decline is mostly fractional. For the seven months to Jan. 31 the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul shows a surplus of 1,398,706 dols. It is expected that after the dividend on the Preference the Common will have earned 1¾ per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30. Trunks are weak, but Mexican Railway issues have been bought, and show a substantial recovery.

The British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation (Limited) is formed to undertake trusts and agencies of every description. According to the prospectus, "it will carry out issues of capital for companies and others, the conversion of railway and other securities, the issue of American, foreign, municipal, Indian, municipal, and other loans, and the further objects set forth in the articles of association." The share capital is £2,000,000, in 188,600 ordinary shares of £10 each and 114,000 general founders' shares of £1 each. The first issue is for £1,000,000, namely, £886,000 in ordinary shares of £10 each, and £114,000 in general founders' shares of £1 each. The ordinary shares will be entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and after providing for a reserve fund, to one-fifth of the net yearly surplus profits. The founders' shares will receive the remaining four-fifths of the net yearly surplus profits. Subscribers to the first issue will be entitled to subscribe for and have allotted to them one founder's share for each ordinary share. 50,000 ordinary shares and 50,000 founders' shares have already been applied for at par, and will be allotted in full, one-half to the subscribers in the United States of America, and the other half to the subscribers in London. The remaining 38,600 ordinary shares, together with 38,600 founders' shares, are now offered for public subscription. The balance of founders' shares is reserved for subscription.

The scheme for the conversion of the Turkish Debt which is now being negotiated with the Ottoman Bank involves the offer of a fixed price to the holders of Series A Bonds for the entire amount of that group. If the holders can be got to agree to a price at which they will sell their Bonds, the scheme for the conversion of the debt will be greatly promoted. As it is desirable that there should be concerted action, the holders of Series "A" Bonds will be supplied with all necessary information on their sending particulars of their holdings to the Chairman of the Committee of Turkish Bondholders, Series "A."

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* South Eastern Deferred ¼, Brighton Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Sheffield Deferred, and North Eastern ½. *Recoded:* Great Western ⅜, Chatham Ordinary ¼, and Midland ⅜.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Brazilian 1889 (fully paid) ¼, French Three per Cents. ¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ⅜, Mexican, Portuguese, and Russian ½ each. *Declined:* Argentine Three-and-a-Half per Cents. External ½, ditto Cedulas "A" ½, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" ¼, Greek Monopoly ¼, Egyptian Preference ⅛, and Italian 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen:* Louisville and Nashville 1, Lake Shore ¾, Milwaukee and Union Pacific shares ⅜, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Wabash Preferred ¼ each, Denver Ordinary, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares, ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Mexican First Preference 1¼, ditto Second Preference 1, ditto Ordinary ½, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower:* Grand Trunk First Preference ¼, Second and Third Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Primitiva Nitrate ¼, South African Exploration ¼, De Beers 3-16, Eastman's and San Jorge Nitrate 1⅛, City and Suburban ⅛, and Gold Fields of South Africa 1-16. *Receded:* Tharsis ⅛, and Tarapaca Silver ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols(2¾)Money	97⅛	⅛
Do. Account	97 7/16	9/16
Do. 1905	99	½
New 2½ per Cents.	103½	½
India Loans (1890)	102¼	⅜
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	⅜
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	71⅛	3/4rd
Egyptian Unified	102	⅛
Bk. of England 5l.	334	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	104½	½
Leeds 4 per cent ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½
Manchester 4 p. c.	128	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	93½	⅝
Cape 6 p. c Cons Ins	110½	11½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 per Ct.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. (1857)	100	9
N.S Wales Ins 1935	115	15
" 3½ 1324....	102½	3½
NewZhnd4p.c.Cons.	120	1
Queensland 4 p. c. Ins	110	11
S. Austln. 4p.c. Reg.	109½	10½
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W.Austrlia 6 p.c. Ins.	109	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c.1882	79	7
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	59	60
Do. Cedulas A ..	42	5
Do. " B....	40	½
Austrian Gold	95	5
Silver..	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1338..	69	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	79½	7
Do. " (part pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	93½	100½
" Cedulas "I"	34½	5
" "	34½	1/4
Bulgarian	89	90
Chilian 4½ pc. 1892	103	4
Costa Rica A.....	90	2
" B.....	90	2
Ecuador, New	23¾	4¾
Egypt, State Dom.	103¼	4¾
Do. Unified	94⅛	5⅛
Egypt. Preference	104½	6
Do. Daira Sanieh	84¾	¼
French 5pc. Rentes	87½	8
Do. 4½ pc. Rentes	105⅝	¾
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94½	¾
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 5/16	7/16
Turkish, 1854	23½	¾
Conv. A	23½	¾
Do. B	23½	¾
Do. D	17⅛	¾
4½ p. c. 1891	23¾	¾
5 p. c. Defence ..	102½	3
5 p. c. Priority ..	95	7
Uruguay Unified ..	72½	¾
Do. 6 p. c. 1883 ..	88¾	¼
Virginia Funded ..	45½	6½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	154	6
Do. A	160½	¾
Chatham Ordinary	53	¾
Do. Preference	109¾	¾
Caledonian	125½	¾
Great Eastern	84⅞	⅝
Great Northern	130	2
Do. A	162¾	3¼
Great Western	160½	1¼
Hull and Barnsley.	37½	¾
Lanc. and York. ..	120	1
North Western	175½	6½
South Western	134½	½
Manch. and Sheff..	36	⅜
Do. A	45⅝	6½
Metro. Consolidated	75¾	¾
Do. District	29¾	11
Midland	141	½
North Brit. Pref...	78	½
Do. Def.....	61⅛	⅝
North Eastern	164½	½
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred..	103½	¾
Taff Vale	175	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific....	75¾	⅜
Can. Pacific Shares	33¾	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71¼	⅛
Denver& R. Grands	15⅞	16¼
Do. Preferred ..	46¼	⅜
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	103½	9
Louis & Nash	86½	⅝
Mexican Ordinary	20¾	1¼
N.Y. Central Shares	110	⅛
New York Ontario	18⅛	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	26½	⅛
Do. Second Mort.	104	⅞
Norfolk& West. Pref	62¼	¾
N.Y., P. & O. Ist M	34½	¾
North Pacific Pref.	75	3/4rd
Ohio & Mississipi	21	⅛
Pennsylvania Sh...	55½	6
Phil& Read Sh...	19¼	20
Union Pacific Sh...	45⅝	⅜
Wabash Preferred..	21¾	2¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	49¾	50¼
Grand Trunk Ord...	10½	¼
Do. First Pref...	72½	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	49¼	⅜
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	⅜
Do. Guaranteed..	77	⅜
Mexican Ordinary	20¾	1¼
Do. First Pref...	119	1½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	74	½
Mexican Central ..	21¾	2¼
Mexican National	58	7
Lombardo-Venetian	11¾	⅜
Nitrate Railway ..	16	¼
Tahtal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	101	5
Do. Great Southern	124	9
Central Argentine..	130	5 xn
S. Paulo (Brzl.) ..	64	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	144½	15½
City Bank	223½	3½
Colonial	59	2
Consolidated Bank	8¾	¾
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman..	11 9/16	11/16
London and County	33	90
Lloyds	27	8
Lon. and Westmin.	70	1
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	66½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	9¼	5
Stand. Bk. of S. A.	33½	½
Union of London ..	41	2
National Discount	11½	12
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Ct. Gen. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	13
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7¾
Stock Conversion ..	1½	¾
South African Gold	8¾	⅜
Trusts, Fn., & Sun.	6½	7
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2⅜	3⅜
Mysore Gold	6¾	⅜
Oregum Gold	2¼	⅜
Cape Copper.....	3 9/16	11/16
Namaqua	2	⅜
Rio Tinto	15⅝	16
Tharsis	4⅞	⅝
Moutana	1¾	⅜
De Beers	17¾	⅜
Primitiva Nitrate ..	13¾	¼
New Jagersfontein.	12⅝	15
City and Suburban.	7½	⅜
Jumper's Gold	7¾	¼
Jubilee	5⅛	5¼
Robinson	3½	⅜
Salisbury	6¾	7
Sutherland Reef ..	4	½
S. Afca. Exploration	19¾	20
Do. New.....	1⅛	3/4pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4½	⅜
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land.....	9¾	10¼
Southern Land.....	5/16	7/16pm
Transvaal Land ..	⅛	¾pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred ..	85	4
Brazil&Submarine	12⅛	¼
Direct United Stats	10	½
Eastern	13⅞	14½
Do. Extension ..	13⅛	14
Globe Telgr. Trst	8¼	⅜
National Telephone	6½	¾

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.....	180	90
London Road Car	5¾	¼
London Street	11½	12½
London Tramways ..	15¼	15½
South Metropolitan	18¼	⅜

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	13
Grand Junction....	122	7.
Kent.....	271	6
Lambeth	264	8
New River, New ...	250	5
Sthwrk & Vxhall..	164	9
Tarapaca	9½	10
West Middlesex ..	280	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	250	3
Imp. Continental	215	7
South Metropolitan	200	5
Do. B	224	8
Do. C	230	40
London Electric ..	2⅞	3⅛
Metrpltan Electric	5¼	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's.....	7¼	⅝
Bell's Asbestos	12½	⅝
Guinness and Co...	346½	5
Hinde's	5¼	3/4xd
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅞	2¼
Bryant and May ..	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	16½	3/4xd
Limmer's Copper,&c	4½	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7¾	⅛
Liverpool Nitrate..	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	3¼	4⅜
Primitiva Nitrate ..	13¼	¼
Rosario	3	4
San Paulo	3½	4
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
San Donato	2¼	3¼
Tamargual.....	2	½
Sait Union Shares	11¼	3/4xd
Pan&O.Steam Del.	133	8
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Hudson's Bay	20	⅜
Suez Canal.....	91¾	⅜
R.S.W. India Dock	19	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	82	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

FRIDAY MORNING.

It is all wrong, it seems, to suppose that because Miss Cobden is a gentle-looking lady, with a quiet and rather shy manner, while Miss Cons has stood through the rough-and-tumble of New Cut work, the lady Councillor is at heart compounded of stuff one whit less stern than the lady Alderman. Writes "M.P." from the House of Commons:—"I happened to be in Ireland when the National League was proclaimed under the existing Coercion Act, and heard Miss Cobden, in the presence of the Castle reporters and armed constabulary, urge upon the peasants to stand firm to their organizations and to each other. As she was the first Englishwoman to give this advice after any personal risk attached to the giving of it, she would, I think, be the last to shrink from any of the consequences of doing her duty, as she understands it, on either side of the Channel."

⁂

The delay in filling the see of Durham, and its acceptance on the second time of asking by Canon Westcott, had its exact counterpart on the death of Bishop Lonsdale (of Lichfield) in 1868. Canon Wordsworth was nominated, but did not prove a *persona grata* at Court, and after much delay and the suggestion of many names, including that of Bishop Light-foot, who declined it, a second offer was made to Bishop Selwyn, who accepted it. The value of Durham, since the foundation of the See of Newcastle, is only £7,000. The Bishop designate has five sons in Holy Orders, all of whom were ordained by Bishop Lightfoot; three on one day—St Thomas's Day, 1884—five years before the death of the Bishop on the same festival. One of the sons was offered the Greek Professorship in the University of Durham on the death of Canon Evans, but declined it.

⁂

It is an interesting coincidence that one of the windows in the Bishop's Chapel at Auckland Castle contains a striking portrait of Canon Westcott, arrayed in a gorgeous cope. It is said that when the late Bishop was renovating the interior of the chapel he was asked by the artist of the new windows what kind of faces he preferred for the bishops and monks, whereupon Dr. Lightfoot handed him a number of photographs, saying that "those were the faces he liked best to see around him." Accordingly the present Archbishop of Canterbury appears in cope and mitre as the representative of one of his early predecessors, and on his right hand stands the newly appointed Bishop of Durham. Among the other faces in the picture are clearly recognizable the late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser) and the present Bishop of Winchester. A remarkable feature of these windows is that the monks among whom, by the way, is Canon Body) are robed in black instead of brown. Black is the true colour, but hitherto it has not been customary to use it in the preparation of stained glass because of the sombre character it imparts to the picture. The black has an inky appearance.

⁂

The new editor of *Murray* is Mr. W. P. Courtney, Mr. Leonard Courtney's younger brother. Mr. Courtney is rising forty, amiable, and "ological." That is, he goes in hot for the "ologies," *phil, soc, met, gen, bib*, et hoc genus omne. So far then as learning goes Mr. W. P. may be regarded as a safe man. I have no doubt he will get on well with his contributors, for he has been a contributor himself for a good many years. In the anti-Benedictine state of brother Leonard, the twain lived together in the Temple in blissful bachelordom. Mr. Courtney senior will be able to give his younger brother many tips, and will keep him straight in the matter of pictures, bric-à-brac, and society. He is a member of the Reform, and plays a good hand at whist.

⁂

Mr. Staveley Hill, the rebel who abets the "Revolt" of the arch-rebel Randolph, has learnt independence and pluck in a good school. An Oxford Fellow and a D.C.L., the spells of farming on the slopes of the Rockies which he has sandwiched in with the pursuit of the law seem to have blown the dust of chambers off the counsel, and the cobwebs of party claptrap out of the head of the politician. It is to be feared that Mr. Staveley Hill has held his last office under a Conservative Government, and that it is lucky he is not now applying to Lord Salisbury for the appointment as Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet conferred on him under Lord Beaconsfield's Administration.

⁂

The phonograph is certainly growing in public favour. The latest use to which Edison's wonder has been put, was to enable a preacher to read his own funeral sermon. Two phonographs were beside the coffin, and the service opened with the hymn, "A few more years shall roll." The voice of the preacher's wife was at once recognized, and a profound feeling of awe took possession of the mourning relatives about the bier. From the second phonograph there issued the funeral sermon. Not of the virtues of the deceased did it tell, but of his faults and follies. This is a new terror added to existence, indeed; worse even than the fate which men sometimes incur of reading their own obituaries in the papers.

⁂

I was talking to a well-known publisher yesterday about Mr. Macmillan's proposal and the bitter cry of the British Bookseller. There was, he said, only one way out of the *impasse*, and only one—and even that was so beset by difficulties that it was practically impracticable. The one solution was, that publishers when about to issue a number of books should send them out to the trade unpriced, having first issued a private circular stating the price at which the book would be sold to them—say five shillings—with a certain discount for cash. By this means the booksellers would be left to fight it out for themselves.

⁂

Would the public like to be left in this position? Would not the public rise up in arms if no price was advertised? It is more than probable. Again, as to the dictation of a fixed price, is it not an axiom of trade that the wholesale dealer cannot dictate the price at which the retail dealer shall sell his goods to the public?

⁂

The "new" idea, added my informant, was tried many years ago by a number of publishers, and it failed egregiously, in spite of the most vigorous efforts. All sorts of devices were tried to hunt down the retailer who was underselling, and the supplies were stopped, but this was at once met by a second middleman, who bought for the first at a slight commission.

⁂

"Jimmy" Lowther, M.P., is coming out as a humourist, as witness his letter to the London School Board yesterday. A few weeks ago the Board passed a resolution in favour of free education, and decided to send a notice of it to each member of Parliament. Here is Jimmy's acknowledgment of it:—

Sir,—As a ratepayer, I protest against the extravagant waste of my money in sending me the enclosed, perfectly unnecessary, information. Have we not eyes and daily papers?

⁂

Mr. Edward Philip Monckton, who has just been appointed Recorder of Northampton, is a Cambridge man, having graduated at Trinity College in 1864. Tall, nearly clean-shaven, and rubicund, he is more of a country gentleman than a lawyer. He is a county magistrate, and was High Sheriff of Rutland seven years ago. Mr. Monckton was originally intended for the Indian Civil Service, but instead of this devoted himself to the legal profession, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple twenty-one years ago. He belongs to the Midland circuit and is the editor of "Bayliss's Law of Domestic Servants." Fineshade Abbey, near Stamford, where Mr. Monckton resides, is an old-fashioned white house standing amidst well-wooded grounds. There is a large lake close by, and the estate adjoins that of the Marquis of Exeter. Mr. Monckton is a good rider to hounds and well known with the Cottesmore and the Pytchley.

⁂

The Darlington Free Library has since its opening in 1885 issued 363,761 books, yet it is able to say in its report just published that it has never lost a single volume. The Quaker town of Darlington may be further congratulated upon the high tone of its reading, fiction forming only 59 per cent., as against over 70 per cent. in most free libraries. On the other hand, Darlington is not poetical in its tastes, poetry forming only 1 per cent. of its reading.

WOMEN IN THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

THE LADY JOURNALIST'S FIRST ATTACK.

"Is there any reason," asks the *Women's Penny Paper*, "why women should be prevented from reporting the proceedings of Parliament to their fellow-women? Surely those who take an interest in political questions are entitled to see in the *Women's Penny Paper* some short record of the discussions in which matters vitally affect them." When on Monday a representative of the new journal written by women for women, a young lady journalist, Miss Julia Bain, wrote to the Serjeant-at-Arms, asking that he would offer her facilities for bringing before her readers a summary of the questions relating to women, the following answer was returned:—

March 11, 1890. Madame,—In reply to your letter of the 10th, I regret to have to inform you that it is quite impossible for me to comply with your request. Not only have I no authority to admit any ladies into the Reporters' Gallery, but the gallery is already quite filled, and there is a long list of journals which are applicants for admission in the event of any vacancy taking place.—I am, Madam, yours faithfully, K. D. ERSKINE.

The *Women's Penny Paper* is "forcibly reminded of a nearly similar though less important experience which a lady representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had not long ago. When told by the authorities at the Mildmay Conference Hall that they had no table for lady reporters, she replied that she was neither big enough to require, nor selfish enough to wish for, a table to herself. She is now unattended; and we also cannot tamely submit to a capricious exclusion of women reporters from the gallery of the House of Commons in these days of women journalists."

Miss Bain subsequently saw Mr. Erskine upon the matter, "and he assured her that he had not the slightest personal feeling with regard to the admission of ladies to the Reporters' Gallery. He was simply acting according to his instructions. The male journalists would, he thought, much resent their intrusion, and he was afraid that the consequent outcry would be terrific. In this, however, our representative could not agree with him, as she has always found the gentlemen of the press eager to afford her every facility for the prosecution of her work, and there has never been the slightest unpleasantness between them. Mr. Erskine concluded by remarking that he had never heard of such a thing as the request in our letter, and he very plainly hinted that if ever it came, the time for their admission was not yet."

THE OXFORD HOUSE IN BETHNAL GREEN.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Church House in Dean's-yard to promote the interests of the Oxford House in Bethnal-green. The Bishop of London presided, and the Bishop of Bedford, Sir John Mowbray, and Mr. John Talbot, M.P., spoke. The object of the Oxford House is to bring the culture and the religion of Oxford to bear on the squalid life of East London, and the work has far outgrown its present habitation. Those who are interested in the movement are anxious to provide it with a permanent and suitable home. Plans and estimates have been prepared, and £12,000 is required to complete the work.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY FINANCE.

In round figures there will be a loss of £3,000 reported in this year's ordinary income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This is considerably less than was at one time reported, and is not altogether (says a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) the result of the recent controversy on Indian affairs. There is a corresponding increase in the annual receipts of the home missions of Methodism, and there is now some prospect in the near future of raising £50,000 per annum for home evangelization.

THE PROGRESS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

It is confidently hoped that the contractors for the construction of the Imperial Institute will be able to hand over the building early next year, although several important sections will not be completed even then. Arrangements are being made for the collection of exhibits in all the colonies by the various Governments, and for the appointment of official corresponding agents. It is more than probable that the Queen will open the Institute on or about the anniversary of her accession.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A reform in the procedure of the House of Commons which has frequently been advocated seems likely to be introduced tentatively by private arrangement. Last session a number of questions which had been placed upon the notice-paper by Mr. Henniker Heaton were withdrawn after written answers had been furnished by the Ministers to whom they were addressed. The same hon. member has this session given notice of some 60 questions to the Postmaster-General, which it is understood will be answered in writing, thus saving a considerable amount of public time.

ST. PANCRAS.—A POINT IN ELECTION LAW.

It is declared that the election of Mr. Bolton for St. Pancras may be legally challenged. "One of the complaints arises," says a correspondent, "from the fact that Mr. Bolton issued polling papers without Leighton's name on them. Graham did the same. Some of the electors claim that voters were deceived by these papers into the belief that only two candidates, instead of three, were before the constituency."

AN EDITOR SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIEF.

M. Tomitch, the Neusatz editor who recently killed a rival journalist and fellow-Servian of the same town, was yesterday sentenced to penal servitude for life. The cause of the crime was an insult said to be offered to M. Tomitch's wife

IN A POSTAL BOX FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

The *Bristol Mercury* states that on Saturday last Mr. H. Simmonds, of St. James's, Barton, was astonished to receive through the ordinary channel of the postal delivery a post-card posted in Clifton in March, 1875—no less than fifteen years ago;—and officially endorsed alongside the Clifton stamp of March 7, 1890, was the interesting bit of information—"Found in Clifton Wood box at 3.5 P.M., 7th March, 1890." The supposition is that during the whole of these fifteen years the postcard, which is well preserved and scarcely soiled, must have been lodged in the bottom of the Clifton Wood box, and thus escaped collection till last Friday.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH AND CO.'S NEW WORKS.

This firm contemplates the erection of an entirely new set of works close to the Manchester Ship Canal, which will enable the company to deal more effectively with the casting of marine boiler shells. These in many instances are required of fully twelve or fourteen feet in diameter, and they have hitherto been cast in separate pieces and jointed together. The Whitworth Company now cast them in one great hollow tube, and a saving of, as nearly as can be estimated, 20 per cent. in weight is the result. As some ten of these boiler shells are required on an ordinary ironclad, the additional buoyancy thus given is an important consideration. But the difficulty of moving so huge a piece of work by rail is practically insurmountable, as no railway bridge would admit of the passage of one of these tubes. The establishment of works, therefore, where water carriage may be taken advantage of is a prime necessity, and the importance of the canal to Manchester is made apparent from a new point of view. But for its facilities it would have been impossible for Sir Joseph Whitworth and Company to enter on this new branch of manufacture in the neighbourhood of the city at all.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A NEW NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.

A remarkable discovery, of which Dr. Jones, of Acton Hall, near is the author, is reported by the *Manchester Guardian*. The discovery consists of a chemical process by which the juice of the apple and the juice of the grape can be manufactured into an extremely pleasant non-alcoholic beverage. Cider manufactured by this process can be kept for at least seven years without fermentation. Dr. Jones has also discovered a method by which beef and mutton can be kept perfectly fresh for a like period of time.

A QUESTION WHICH CANNOT BE ASKED.

On Wednesday afternoon Sir Wilfrid Lawson intimated to the clerks at the table that he desired yesterday to put this question to the First Lord of the Treasury: "Whether, as the House has on his motion adopted the Report of the Special Commission, which finds that sixty-five members of the House entered into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agrarian rents in Ireland, he intends to ask the House to take any action with regard to these members." Greatly to Sir Wilfrid Lawson's surprise, his question did not appear on the paper yesterday morning. It is stated that the hon. baronet has received an intimation from the Speaker to the effect that his question has been ruled to be out of order, and cannot therefore be put.

MR. HENRY IRVING'S PROVINCIAL TOUR.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives the dates of the provincial tour to be made in June by Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, when they will recite Shakspeare's "Macbeth," Sir Arthur Sullivan's incidental music being at the same time given by full orchestra and chorus. The tour opens at Liverpool on June 3, Manchester being visited on the following day. Then come Hanley on the 6th, Bradford on the 9th, Birmingham on the 11th, Sheffield on the 13th, Glasgow on the 17th, Dundee on the 19th, and Edinburgh on the 21st. There will also be a recitation at St. James's Hall on the 25th, and possibly some additional dates will be further arranged. This tour is being managed by Mr. N. Vert, who, by the way, sails for New York with Mr. Lloyd on Saturday for the purpose of arranging separate tours in America for Lady Hallé, Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. George Grossmith.

MORE FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT ZOLA'S WORKS.

We gave some information about the popular French novelist the other day. Here are some further details:—Of "La Bête Humaine" 45,000 copies were sold on the first day. This high figure has not been attained since the appearance of "Nana." The whole "Rougon-Macquart Series" of fiction has now filled over one million of volumes, beginning with the "Fortune des Rougon." This only ran to 22,000 copies, the "Curée" obtaining 35,000; the "Ventre de Paris," 30,000; the "Conquête de Plassans," 22,000; the "Abbé Mouret," 44,000; "Eugène Rougon," 21,000; until the "Assommoir," with a "run" of 117,000 copies put the "half-mark" on the author's popularity. The "Page d'Amour" ran to 70,000 volumes, but the apogee was reached by the 155,000 copies of "Nana." Since "Nana," the highest number of copies has been reached by "La Terre," with 88,000 in all, and including the first day's issue of the "Bête Humaine," Charpentier has published 651,000 volumes signed by Emile Zola. The author receives £800 for every novel published in feuilleton form. He says that his critics are right in their remarks about the extent of his gains; but he observes, parenthetically, that his money goes more quickly than it comes. He lives in expensive style, and does not trouble about saving, but, having roughed it when young, he will not flinch before poverty should it surprise him in his old age.

M. Emile Zola has also told a *Gaulois* reporter that he is making a lot of money, and spending it as fast as he makes it. He had been poor when a young man, and he thought he could resign himself to the idea of poverty in his old age.

DEATH OF MR. HARGRAVE JENNINGS.

The *Athenæum* announces the death of Mr. Hargrave Jennings, the author of a work on "The Rosicrucians; their Rites and Mysteries," originally issued in 1870, of which a third and enlarged edition has recently appeared. Mr. Jennings was engaged a short time back in writing his reminiscences, but it is not known whether he finished them. He was for many years secretary to Colonel Mapleson in the management of the Italian Opera. It is supposed that he was the original of the character of Ezra Jennings in Wilkie Collins's story "The Moonstone." He claimed to be the first explorer in the fields of forgotten and mythical learning, since exploited by the Society of Psychical Research, the Theosophic Society, and the Esoteric Buddhists. His writings include many volumes on occult subjects.

FOR ARABELLA GODDARD

Upwards of £500 was realized by the Arabella Goddard Benefit Concert given last Tuesday evening. This, together with the sum already subscribed, will bring the fund available up to a total of fully £1,200. One lady disposed of stall tickets to the amount of nearly £60, and upwards of £25 was taken by the young ladies who undertook the selling of the programmes.

THE FIRST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

This venerable society began their seventy-eighth season last night with a programme which, ranging from Bach to Wagner, was as interesting as it was comprehensive. There was a quasi-novelty in the form of an orchestral suite entitled "Céphale et Procris," by Grétry, the father of French opera; and a genuine one in M. Widor's pretty fantasie for pianoforte and orchestra, the solo part played by M. Phillip and conducted by the composer. English music was worthily represented by Dr. Mackenzie's appropriately fanciful overture to "Twelfth Night." M. Blauwaert, who made so marked an impression at the first performance in England of Benoit's "Lucifer," was not in his best voice, but gave an artistic rendering of Bach's little-known air, "Je brave les jalous," from "Le Défi de Phébus et de Pan," and Wozan's Abschied, from "Die Walküre." The concert closed with a fine performance of the "Scotch symphony."

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.

Amateur performances of well-known works are not always so thoroughly enjoyable as the representation of the "Pirates of Penzance" by the Meistersingers' choir and orchestra in St. James's-street last night. It is not too much to say that a better all-round operatic performance has seldom been given by a company of amateurs during recent years. A word of special praise is due to the stage manager, Mr. W. T. Hemsley, whose work could not have been better done even on a stage more suited to dramatic effects than that at the Meistersingers' Club. The chorus was quite one of the best we remember to have heard, and it was worthy of comparison with those on the stage of the best London theatres. Mr. Norfolk Megone, whose reputation as a successful conductor is already well established, deserves the greatest credit for his intelligent utilization of the forces at his disposal. The *mise-en-scène* was entirely adequate, and the arrangements, both before and behind the curtain, were only another instance of the thoughtful care of Colonel Wortham. The part of Mabel was played with considerable spirit by Miss Nora Girton, though her efforts were marred by obvious but pardonable nervousness. Ruth, the pirate maid-of-all-work, was well sustained by Mrs. Graham Coles; Edith, Kate, and Isabel falling to the lot of Mrs. Jacks, Miss Burt, and Mrs. Page. In Mr. T. W. Page the club had secured a tenor who did ample justice to the exacting part of Frederick. Mr. Fred Stanley perpetuated the tradition of the Savoy Major-General, and it is high praise when we say he did not suffer by comparison with the famous creator of the part. Mr. Standen Triggs was the pirate king; Mr. Gordon Heller, Samuel; and Mr. John Easter a sufficiently comic sergeant of police.

Major Isaacs returned to his place in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Wild West Show, now at Florence, "turned thousands away" from its gates yesterday.

The Duke of Fife has consented to become President of the Beckenham School of Music.

Mr. Bradlaugh has written an article on "The Judgments of the House of Commons" for the forthcoming number of the *Speaker*.

Saturday will see the last night of "Jack and the Beanstalk," the Drury-lane pantomime.

The hearing of the Erckmann-Chatrian libel suit was concluded in Paris on Wednesday. The decision will be given a week hence.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg witnessed the performance of "As You Like It" yesterday evening at the St. James's Theatre.

Sir George Elliot has gone to Madeira, and that, it is stated, is the only foundation which exists for the rumour of his retirement from Parliament.

A first list of donations and subscriptions to the fund for the restoration of St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark, recently published, shows that upwards of £4,000 of the £40,000 required have been secured.

The oratorio, entitled "Franciscus," by Edgar Tinel, will be performed for the first time in England at the Westminster Town Hall on the 25th March by Miss Holland's choir.

At the Highbury Social Guild, in connection with the Union Chapel, Islington, a lecture will be given on Tuesday by Mrs. Alexander Ireland, on "The Life Story of Jane Welsh Carlyle." The chair will be taken by Dr. Allon.

The Lobby correspondents have been requested to state that the Mr. E. Heneage who is reported to have run a steeplechase in his nightshirt the other night is not the member for Great Grimsby.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has promised to preside at the fifth annual dinner of the members of the Civil Service, on April 26. Professor Flower, C.B., director of the Natural History Museum, will occupy the vice-chair.

There is actually in Scotland a Roman Catholic school board carrying on a public school, with the qualification of the conscience clause. The school is in the island of Barra, in the outer Hebrides.

The decorative terra-cotta front of some very large business premises now being erected in Oxford-street is being made the medium for a pictorial history of the industry of hatting from the days of St. Clement, its traditional patron saint to the present day.

Professor Hopkinson, who contested East Manchester as a Liberal against Mr. Balfour in 1885, and who was recently selected to oppose, in the Liberal Unionist interest, Mr. Jacob Bright in South-West Manchester, was blackballed upon coming up for election at the Reform Club yesterday.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.)

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON THE POLLUTION OF LOCH LUNG.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Sir M. Hicks-Beach deprecates using public funds to benefit private individuals. But this is an unfair way of representing the case of those who are injured by the Clyde trustees being allowed to carry filthy sludge in their barges to Loch Long. Sir Michael should not shut his eyes to the circumstance that the injury done to "private individuals" is directly due to Government having given temporary leave (now expired) to the Clyde trustees to commit the offence complained of. And whether Government can resume its protectorate over the loch as cheaply as they once abrogated it, or whether the application of public funds may be necessary, it is surely their business to see that the injury which they have set going should be brought to a stop.—Very faithfully yours,

ARTHUR JEVONS.

THE ORGAN AT ST. PAUL'S.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your able "Saturday Afternooner," in his interesting article on St. Paul's Cathedral, falls into an error with regard to the organ, which he says "has flooded the sanctum with music ever since the opening of the present Cathedral." As a matter of fact, there is, I should imagine, not a single stop of Father Schmidt's organ, built in 1697, now in the present instrument in a complete state, and if any of the original pipes escaped the frequent "restorations," and the complete rebuilding by Mr. Willis in 1874, they would hardly be recognizable by their maker after their adaptation to modern scale and compass, and to combination with modern "gambas," "tubas," and "harmonic flutes." That the present organ is a glory to the Cathedral and to the metropolis nobody will, I think, deny; but it would, perhaps, be difficult to apportion justly the credit for its wonderful effect between the builder and the acoustic qualities of Sir Christopher Wren's church.—Yours, &c.,

S.

"THE ART OF THE FOOTLIGHTS."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Art Notes are usually so fresh and permanent that we rustics are always glad of them. Apropos of the one on "The Art of the Footlights," on Wednesday last, permit me to remark that the scene-painter does not appear to receive that general recognition that his work is fairly entitled to, though his more modesty may have something to do with it. I purchased a brochure the other day illustrating a popular play, with sketches of the principal scenes and characters. The figure-subjects were all "signed;" but the sketches of scenery, by three well-known painters, were not. I wished particularly to identify those by one of these (a very well-known man), but neither the "London Directory" nor "The Year's Art" could enlighten me even as to his address. And it was only by writing to the manager of the theatre in question that I succeeded in finding his whereabouts and obtaining the information I desired. Surely a leading scene-painter is more of a personage, and his art infinitely more "precious," than that of the tenth-rate contributor to a provincial exhibition. Yet our reference books are not compiled, it would appear, with any thought whatever of artistic proportion. Footlight of the Theatre Royal is unknown, but Guido Robinson of Little Pedlington flourishes in all the dignity of print.—Yours, &c.,

V. B.

"LUX MUNDI."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Every one must surely hope that Mr. Gore and his friends will not hide their light under a bushel at the bidding of Archdeacon Denison and Canon Liddon, the former of whom in a recent address has nothing to offer as a weapon against criticism but "childlike faith," "acceptance of the authority of the Church," and so on (we cannot but remember his former love of "chaff" when he reminds us that "science" and "philosophy" are words used only once each in the Bible, both times contemptuously!). No one doubts the sufficiency of "childlike faith" as a barrier to all progress; only, if the Archdeacon's spiritual and other ancestors had agreed with him, how would he and his have got themselves converted to Christianity in the first century, to Anglicanism in the sixteenth, to Tractarianism in the nineteenth?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

O.

"MARK TWAIN ON TENNYSON."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In his last book Mark Twain takes a vulgar, well-meaning, self-confident Yankee; one who seriously thinks that civilization consists in newspapers, telephones, advertising, illuminated mottoes, and chromos; and puts him down in King Arthur's Court, which, for the rest of the book, we must see with his eyes. Naturally the Yankee is disgusted with everything he finds there, and sets to work to set things right. According to his ideas, he is everywhere successful, and never ceases to be ridiculous, of which he is sublimely unconscious. In the article recently printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Brett shows that he has entirely missed the point of the book (how very dull he must have found it!), identifies the author with his hero, and actually rates him for the very narrowness and vulgarity which he is satirizing; as well might he suppose that "The End of Phœacia" is meant as a satire on ancient Greek civilization, or identify Mr. Samuel Butler with the hero of "Erewhon."—I am, &c.,

W. M. M.

IN TENNYSON LAND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was much amused at a writer in the *Scots Observer* a week or two ago speaking about straining the eyes to catch a glimpse of Boston Stump and "Lincoln Spire"(!) from the Wold Hills; he would have to strain his eyes back to about the year 1806, when the excrescent spires were removed from the towers of Lincoln Minster, to see a spire on that noble edifice at all: how any man who has once seen the three splendid towers of Lincoln Cathedral can talk like that is a mystery to me. Any guide-book would have set him right on this point, as well as reminded him that "Boston Stump" was a world-wide term for the noble tower of that church.

It is one of the characteristics of Lincolnshire that nearly all her churches have towers only—not surmounted by steeples. After leaving the beautiful spire of Louth church, the traveller may go south to beyond Boston, a distance of over thirty miles, before he sees a church steeple; and he may travel across this line from the sea to Lincoln, a similar distance, and yet not see one—or, if he does, he may be sure the church is modern. There are some very fine spires in the south of the county, as Grantham, Stamford, Heckington, Spalding, Moulton, and many more.

Our friend had evidently taken a hasty survey of Tennyson Land, and had fallen foul of the little book of that ilk by J. Cuming Walters, finding fault with him for giving illustrations of places in the neighbourhood of Somersby as having some fancied resemblance to the Moated Grange, or other places described in the Laureate's poems; these pictures, I fairly think, add a grace to the book and please the reader as much as any ideal picture drawn by an artist in foreign lands, such as the 200 or more pictures by Lear, which he intended to publish as illustrations to our poets' works. Of course I do not pretend that pictures from photographs have the high art value attached to those by Lord Tennyson's late friend Mr. Edward Lear. I hold also that it is impossible to locate any of the poet's work—he could not do it himself—but that is surely no reason why a picture of a place in the very locality of the poet's early days and earliest influences should be scouted as idle and a waste of time; at that rate no illustrations of any imaginative work whatever could be admitted into books.

To write the Poet Laureate's life is like to exploring a Dark Continent or a desert—without much in it. There are some mistakes in Mr. Walters's book, I know, but the errors may be eliminated on a future occasion, and I think he may claim that he has carried out his promise that the book, as a record of his holiday rambles in Tennyson Land, was intended to excite interest in the Laureate's works by giving a brief account of his early home and neighbourhood.—Yours truly,

C. J. C.

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The Corporation will act as trustees for debenture-holders and as agents for the payment of dividends and interest on stocks, shares, debentures, and other securities; superintend the drawing of bonds, and guarantee debentures on behalf of public companies and others.

The advantages of converting British Railway Ordinary Stocks by "splitting" are fully recognised, and the development of this system by other modes of conversion can be profitably applied to other high-class securities.

A large proportion of the capital of the Corporation has been applied for, and will be allotted to American investors, and to ensure due management and influence in the British interest the co-operation has been secured of prominent American citizens, some of whom have consented to act on the Board. They represent most important financial undertakings in the United States, and have a large pecuniary stake in the Corporation. A committee of these American Directors will investigate all business connected with the United States.

An ample reserve of uncalled Capital will facilitate the operations of the Corporation, and it is therefore proposed to call up only £25 per share on the Ordinary Shares.

Power is taken to issue Debentures to the extent of the subscribed capital.

Ten per cent. of the net yearly surplus profits, together with the premium on future issues of shares and debentures of the Corporation, will be carried to a reserve fund, until such reserve fund amounts to 30 per cent. of the subscribed capital.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The expenses of formation and registering the Corporation, and all legal, printing, advertising, and other charges, excepting the usual brokerage, up to the first general allotment of shares, will be defrayed in consideration of the Vendor to subscribe at par for 25,000 of the General Founders' shares.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange for a quotation for both classes of shares.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, Brokers, and Auditors, or at the Offices of the Corporation.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., and Messrs. Strong and Cadwalader.

Applications for shares should be made on the form enclosed. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

March, 1890.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, to let and sell all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold by auction, in town or country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars from HENRY WM. BANKS, Land and Estate Agent, 60 and 86, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—64, PORTSDOWN-ROAD, MAIDA-VALE. On Bishop London's Estate. Modern semi-detached residence; all exceptionally decorated; fine and solid built, 64 years' ground-rent 25*l.* Will be absolutely sold for 2350, without any fine for 21, 28, or 35 years. The vendor has just had it thoroughly repaired and painted throughout, and has been sold within the last three months. A very desirable and most unusual Bargain. Caretaker in charge.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Hampstead Branches, is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.
T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General
F. CRUKENKARP, } Managers.
112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Mar. 13, 1890.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank on the day from 7th April next, will be reduced, viz.: On sums of £500 and upwards at seven days' notice, TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at Call, TWO PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, TWO PER CENT., until further notice.
The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.
March 13, 1890. W. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.
5, Princes-street, Mansion House, March 11, 1890.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at Current Accounts) is REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.
Mar. 13, 1890. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits subject to notice of withdrawal will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.
ALFRED BROWN, Manager.
No. 6, Lothbury, March 13, 1890.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES from 7th April, at seven days' call will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.
R. O. YEATS, General Manager.
Bartholomew-lane, E.C., March 13, 1890.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank subject to Seven Days' Notice is TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.
Threadneedle-street, March 13th, 1890.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches of the BANK of FIRST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
W. HOWARD, } Joint General
J. GRAY, } Managers.
J. B. JAMES, }
No. 21, Lombard-street, March 13, 1890.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at seven days' call is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
HENRY LEWIS, General Manager.
No. 52, Cornhill, March 13, 1890.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, 39, Threadneedle-street, and at the Metropolitan Branches, 25, Ludgate-hill; 128, Oxford-street; 450, Strand; 1, High-street, Notting Hill, W.C.; 50, Upper-street, Islington; 47 and 49, Newington-butts; and 25, Piccadilly, is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. for money placed on deposit.
A. YOUNG, General Manager.
No. 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
March 13, 1890.

LLOYDS BANK (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon Deposits at its London Offices is TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.
HENRY LLOYD, General Manager.
City Office, 72, Lombard-street, March 13, 1890.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND LONDON OFFICE,
123, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
March 13, 1890. T. HILEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.
March 13, 1890.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.
J. A. FRAZELEY, Manager.
London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C.,
March 13, 1890.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital	£4,333,325
Paid-up	866,665
Reserve Fund	216,666

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for Deposits are REDUCED as follows:—
TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum at Call.
TWO AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice.
March 13, 1890. CHARLES H. HUTCHINS, Sub-Manager.
No. 35, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Chief Office: 81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE
(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)
LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.
FIRE.—Quinquennially Separately.
Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.
ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.
No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.
30,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £620,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established 1863.
THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF
BUILDING SOCIETY.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £250,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£200 each), withdrawable at three months' notice without fixed term.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

BOVRIL

Gained the GOLD MEDAL (only award in its class) at the International Food and Cookery Exhibition, London, 1889.

IS NUTRITIOUS, DELICIOUS, AND PERFECTLY PURE.
IS INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS AND INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.
WILL KEEP ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS INSTANTLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Eminent PUBLIC ANALYST is retained as Consulting Chemist, and nothing enters or leaves the Factory without being examined and tested by him, thus guaranteeing the Absolute Purity of

BOVRIL.

£100 Prize is offered by the Proprietors of **BOVRIL** for the solution of a new and interesting Puzzle, price 3d., or posted to any address in the U.K. on receipt of 4d. in postage stamps.
CHIEF OFFICES, 30, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

"BOVRIL AND ITS USES."—A new work containing many valuable recipes for everyday cookery will be forwarded post free on application.

"FOR THE PEOPLE."

HUDSON'S SOAP

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons	H.P.	
*LUSITANIA	5,377	4,000	March 28
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25
LIGURIA	4,648	4,500	May 9
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	May 23
OROTAVA	5,782	7,000	June 6

CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Lensding Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
CALCUTTA, CEYLON, and NAPLES, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.
CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and Alexandria every fortnight.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.
For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)
MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON.

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal ports of
INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.
Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.
Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 31, Pall-mall, and Dock House, Billiter-street.

SOUTH of FRANCE and ITALY (HOLY WEEK and EASTER in ROME).—COOK'S conducted TOUR. Visiting Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, &c., in two sections, leaving London March 18 and 28. Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON Ludgate-circus; 29, Grace-church-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

THE ARGOSY.—FOURTH EDITION OF THE ARGOSY for JANUARY Now Ready,
Containing the opening chapters of
THE HOUSE OF HALLIWELL,
A serial story by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of "East Lynne." Illustrated by M. ELLEN EDWARDS.

THE ARGOSY for FEBRUARY and MARCH also ready.
SIXPENCE MONTHLY.
RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

LIGHT:
A Journal of Psychical, Occult, and Mystical Research. The Medium of communication between Students of the Occult, and the Light of the Higher Spiritualism. Edited by E. M. A. (Oxon).—Price 2d. weekly. (Specimen copy 2½d., post free.)—2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.

PRICE 5s.
LETTERS TO A PATIENT ON
CONSUMPTION
And its Cure by the Hypophosphites.
By JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D.
Doctor, 20pp., 20s., Oxford-street, London, W.

"STAMMERING and STUTTERING."—Mr. Beasley's establishments afford every accommodation for the child of ten and the adult of 50, including hunting, fishing, boating, cricket, lawn tennis, gymnastics, &c., and the general education of juniors on system, which his treatment is brought within the reach of all classes, non-resident pupils being provided with apartments in the neighbourhood at materially reduced expense. Hundreds of cases which have defied all other treatment, have been entirely cured by Mr. Beasley's system, as is shown by his testimonials. Treatise forwarded on receipt of 15 stamps.—B. Beasley, Brampton-Park, near Huntingdon, or Sherwood, Willesden-lane, Brondesbury, London.

Post free, 6d.
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN.
Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without the torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 10, High Holborn.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE
Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 8d.; secure in plain envelope, 9d.—Editor, 46, Landor-road, Stockwell-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

P. J. Rumney,

THE RUMNEY-EST RIDGE'S FOOD MAN
IN THE WORLD.
Moral—Ridge's Food is the Best for Infants.

FAILING VISION.
For one pair of eyes which fail from old age, a dozen are worn out by the use of improper spectacles. This is the result of wearing spectacles which are made by the gross, and so cannot, as a rule, suit any person's requirements accurately.
Mr. BROWNING'S system of suiting the sight is to carefully test the eyes without the use of atropine or belladonna, and then have a pair of spectacles or folders made specially, under his own supervision, for each person who applies to him, the lenses being worked to suit all peculiarities of vision and the frames made to fit the features.—JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician (Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Eighth Edition), may be consulted free of charge in all cases of failing vision, at 63, STRAND, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
The Safest Antibilious Medicine.
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN. Lotion
In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy. Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

ALKARAM. DAYSWATER, *October* 22, 1888.—DEAR SIR,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important client engagement to-night, but was advised to try your ALKARAM. Almost whilst I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, HUGH KENNEDY.

THE KENNEL CLUB'S THIRTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION OF SPORTING and other DOGS.
Over £2,000 in Prizes. Will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, London, N., in connection with the Sportsman's Exhibition, on April 15, 16, 17, 18.
259 Classes provided. Schedules and Entry Forms now ready, for which apply to W. W. ASHNALL, Secretary, 5, Cleveland-row, St. James's, London, S.W. Entries should be made by the 15th of March.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at PRINCES' HALL, PICCADILLY, TO-MORROW (Saturday), the 15th of March, at Three o'clock precisely, His Grace the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.T., in the Chair. CHARLES DIBDIN, Secretary.
14, John-street, Adelphi.

TEMPORARY HOME for LOST and STARVING DOGS, Battersea Park-road, S.W.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held on Monday, 24th March, at 125, Jermyn-street, St. James's (by kind permission of the R.S.P.C.A.), to receive the Committee's Report and Financial Statement. The chair will be taken at 3.0 p.m. by his Grace the Duke of PORTLAND, President.
MATTHIAS COLAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC WILL CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"To my most agreeable surprise, after the third dose I was able to officiate with perfect ease. I resolved henceforth to add your valuable medicine to my household remedies, and certainly shall never be without it."—(Rev.) F. C. S. KREMER, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Hull.
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 8 Lines, 6d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Mansions, Chambers (business and residential). Apartments (furnished or unfurnished), charmingly situated, all replete with modern conveniences, but many quite unfit for habitation in consequence of the dirty condition in which they have been left by the previous tenants, the confined dirt and odours arising therefrom proving a fruitful source of disease, misery, and sometimes death to their occupants. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is invaluable as a purifying agent. Hudson's will rapidly transform the dirty house into a sweet and comfortable abode (and if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the scrubbing and paint-cleaning is poured down the water closets and sinks, the pans, pipes, &c., belonging thereto will be thoroughly cleansed. The sanitary Disinfectants claim to destroy effluvia only and many of them simply substitute an odour for a stench; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap removes the danger of sore throats, fevers, and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in fine powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing dishes, plates, knives, forks, saucepans, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the cot to the palace the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1d., 2½d., and 7½d. packets.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

"HINDHEAD" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Fine district, 700 ft. above sea level. No fogs. Piano; terms—Day, Week, or Permanency.—Proprietress, Grove Lea, "Hindhead," Haslemere, Surrey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1890.—SHAMROCKS for Foreign Postage. Three Bunches post free One Shilling.—E. NATHAN, South City Market, Dublin.

STAMPS! STAMPS! !—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-brac, Le Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who secured Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Original gives on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6d. Stamps sent on approval.—P. W. PALMER, 324, Strand, London. My only address.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.—BUDDY and Co., 5, Fishmonger-alley, London, E.C., pay the highest prices for all kinds of postage-stamps, large or in collections. The old stamps of Australia, North America, and the West Indies especially wanted.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c.—An Editor or experience says:—"I and the writers who oblige my table with MSS. would the writers who oblige my table with MSS. would only spend from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 1,000 words in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and my compositors, and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read!" TYPEWRITING DONE at this rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write for illd. Guide, 228 pages (2 stamps).—How to Commence, from £20 to £1,000.—TOBACCONISTS' DISTRIBUTING CO. (Regd.), Chief Office and Show Rooms 186, Eastcheap, E.C.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Pitmanic, new, under Shorthand acquired here in mid-same hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Bookkeeping, business-habits, and training by specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, March 14, 1890.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY, March 13,
CONTAINS:

THE FORTH BRIDGE,
By M. Eiffel.
MR. GLADSTONE IN HIS LIBRARY.
"MY CAT 'PETER.'" (Illustrated with Sketches by Mr. LOUIS WAIN.)
UNIVERSITY HALL. By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD.
HOW TOMMY ATKINS LIVES AT ALDERSHOT. (Illustrated.)
THE COST OF FURNISHING.
FAMOUS BIBLES. (With Sketches.)
THE NEW COALFIELD AT DOVER. (Illustrated.)
THE ROMANCE OF A POPULAR PIANISTE: An Interview with Mdme. Arabella Goddard.
JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE. Sketches by Mr. Alfred East.
THUMBNAILS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.
MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.
Offices: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 81.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for MARCH, *containing "THE HUNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," "High Spirits," &c. &c. &c. "A SLAVE-DEALER OF 1600." "MOUNTAIN STUMPS." "FRENCH-ENGLISH." "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON." "THE 'BUS," and "SEFTON'S SERVANT."*
London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.